FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 104 30 May 1986

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Envoy to Belgium Delivers Reply on EEC-CEMA Ties [Prague] AA 1
IPU Forum Agrees To Hold Economic Conference [MTI] AA 1
China Attends Railway Cooperation Meeting [BTA] AA 1
CEMA, SFRY Sign Post, Telegraph Agreement [TANJUG] AA 2
CEMA Session on Agrarian Equipment Opens [Sofia] AA 2

ALBANIA

Further Reportage on Visit by FAO Director B 1
Tours Country B 1
Received by Alia B 1
Comments on 'Progress' B 1
Departs 19 May B 2
Document on 1986 Trade With France Signed B 2
Alia Speaks to Elbasan Cadres on Steel, Food B 2
Cami Inaugurates Irrigation Project 26 May B 3
Carcani Addresses Tirana People's Council B 5

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

5 Austrian Nationals Detained, Expelled D 1
CPCZ Approves Results of Husak-Jaruzelski Talks D 1
PRC Scientific-Technological Delegation Visits D 1
Arrives in Prague [Bratislava PRAVDA 26 May] D 1
Talks Begin [RUDE PRAVO 27 May] D 2
Visits Skoda Factory D 2
Received by Strougal D 3
Church, Religious Representatives Hold Meeting D 3
Clergy Support Peace, Elections [RUDE PRAVO 18 Apr] D 3
Colotka Addresses Gathering [RUDE PRAVO 18 Apr] D 6

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Foreign Ministry Statement on Passport Issue [DPA] E 1
Axen Holds Talks With CDU Official in Berlin E 1
Austrian National Defense Minister Visits E 2
Views Army Demonstration E 2
Received by Kessler E 2
Talks With Honecker E 3
Leaves Berlin E 4

Hungary's Sarlos Concludes Working Visit E 5
Scientific Agreement Concluded With PRC E 5
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 23 May]
Stoph Receives PRC Chemical Industry Minister E 6
Sindermann Meets Visiting Nicaraguan Politician E 6
People's Chamber Candidates Meet Constituents E 7
Sindermann, Others Meet Voters E 7
Krenz Attends Meeting E 7
Axen Visits Chemical Plant E 8
Tisch Visits Garment Factory E 9
Politburo Members Meet Voters E 9

HUNGARY

Kadar Speaks to Factory Workers in Budapest F 1
[NEPSZABADSAG 30 Apr]
Council of Ministers Hold Session F 3
Pal Meets Nationality Groups, Discusses Policy F 3
Western Microchip Joint Venture Sought F 4
USSR's Mishin Leads Komsomol Delegation on Visit F 4
Addresses Friendship Rally F 4
Received by Nemeth F 5
Gives News Conference F 5
Iran's Sheykh ol-Eslam Holds Press Conference F 6
[MAGYAR HIRLAP 10 May]
CSSR State Planning Chairman Visits Budapest F 7
Arrives 25 May F 7
Received by Faluvegi, Marothy F 7
Romanian First Deputy Prime Minister Visits F 7
Arrives in Budapest F 7
Leaves After Talks F 8
Deputy Prime Minister Marjai Visits Austria F 8
Departs for Vienna F 8
Talks With Trade Minister F 8
Investment Contract Signed F 9
Szuros Returns From Visit to North Korea F 10
National Assembly President Returns From GDR F 10
Cultural Cooperation Talks With GDR Close F 10
Varkonyi Addresses Peace Rally of Clergymen F 11
Faluvegi Receives PRC Economy Official 27 May F 11
[MAGYAR HIRLAP 27 May]

POLAND

IMF Majority Approves Membership; U.S. Abstains G 1
Economic Cooperation Accord Signed With Romania [AGERPRES] G 1
Messner Discusses Economic Reform Implementation [Pawlowicz] G 1
Says Change 'Irreversible' G 2
Messner Speaks at Steelworkers Day Celebration G 3
[TRYBUNA LUDU 12 May]
Messner Visits Bydogoszcz Voivodship G 4
Tours Fordon G 4
Sees Swiecie Paper Factory G 5
Politburo Issues Resolution on Cadre Policy G 5
[TRYBUNA LUDU 9 May]

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Meets U.S. State Department's Derwinski	H 1
Oprea Receives Hungary's Nameth, Marothy	H 1
Ceausescu Visits Salaj County Economic Units	H 1

YUGOSLAVIA

Further Reportage on 10th Serbian Congress	I 1
Ideological Commission	I 1
Party Development Commission	I 2
Veslinov Remarks	I 3
Candidates' Lists	I 4
Documents Approved	I 4
Macedonian Issue	I 7
Political Commission	I 7
Ideological Commission	I 7
Milosevic Address	I 10
Assembly Officials Take Oath of Office ["N.S." in BORBA 23 May]	I 11
Executive Council Examines Economic Measures	I 12
Kosovo Presidency on Political-Security Situation	I 13
10th TU Federation Congress Opens in Belgrade	I 13
Zarkovic Address	I 13
Hasani, Others Attend	I 14

ENVOY TO BELGIUM DELIVERS REPLY ON EEC-CEMA TIES

LD231501 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Jaroslav Kvacek, Czechoslovak ambassador to Belgium, today in Brussels presented Willy de Clercq, member of the European Communities Commission for External Relations and Trade Policy, with the reply from the Czechoslovak Governmene on the possibilities for normalizing relations between the Western European Economic Community and the CEMA, contained in a letter from Bohuslav Chnoupek, foreign affairs minister. the letter expresses Czechoslovakia's satisfaction at the Western European Economic Community's readiness for dialogue with the CEMA, and stresses the need to arrange relations between both economic communities on a mutually-advantageous and equal basis.

IPU FORUM AGREES TO HOLD ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

LD292253 Budapest MTI in English 1928 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Bonn, May 29 (MTI) -- It is an important fact that the European section of the Interparliamentary Union (IPU), both the East and the West, supported the idea to convene a European economic conference before the Vienna conference in November which will be a part of the Helsinki process, stressed Academician Jozsef Bognar, who took part as a member of the Hungarian delegation at the 6th IPU conference on cooperation and security in Europe, held in Bonn. He told MTI's correspondent in Bonn that he submitted the proposal for the European economic conference at the meeting of the Economic Committee. the proposal must be approved by the Vienna conference. Obviously, preparations for such a conference concern the governments and talks are under way. However, we are of the opinion that parliaments should also take a stand, and they have to promote the process to make economic cooperation more efficient.

"There has been no conference on economy convened after Helsinki. The Stockholm meeting dealt with security and the Budapest forum with culture. The economic part of the Helsinki Final Act, signed in 1975, reflects a precious situation, and significant changes have taken place in world economy since then. The changes are so important both for the East and the West that it is necessry to convene an European economic conference," said Jozsef Bognar.

CHINA ATTENDS RAILWAY COOPERATION MEETING

AU271448 Sofia BTA in English 1215 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Sofia, May 27 (BTA) -- The 14th session of the ministers of the socialist countries-members of the Organization for Cooperation of the Railway Administrations (OSSHD) was opened in Sofia today. The session is attended by delegations from Bulgaria, Vietnam, the G.D.R., China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the U.S.S.R., Hungary, and Czechoslovakia. Yugoslavian representatives were also invited as observers.

The three-day session will discuss matters related to the introduction of advanced technologies at border railway stations, the establishment of a joint data and communicational system for data transfer, the improvement of the organization of the international passenger transportation and the quality of the passenger services, as well as the further development of the international combined transportation of goods (railway-river, railway-sea, railway-truck). Despite the fact that the OSSHD was established chiefly in order to tackle the problems of railway transport, the development of road transportation brought about the need to include this transport system within the scope of its activities. That is why this session will examine the application of the modern organizational equipment in road transports.

The solving of this problem would help the general improvement of the technical level of the railway and road transport and will bring it in line with the constantly increasing needs of the socialist countries.

Bulgaria has been actively involved in OSSHD's work during the last 30 years. The country is building a modern transportation system that correspnds to the needs of the national economy. Nearly 55 percent of Bulgaria's railroad system has been electrified and over 75 percent of the total transport is now conducted on electric trains. The duplication of the lines on the busiest sectors has already been completed. The Varna-Ilichevsk ferry line has been established with the help of the U.S.S.R. Most of the country's trucks have by now been equipped with diesel engines. The Sofia-Varna-Burgas-Polvdiv-Sofia highway link is currently under construction. Comprehensive automated systems have already been established in the field of road transport.

CEMA, SFRY SIGN POST, TELEGRAPH AGREEMENT

LD292204 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1720 GMT 29 May 86

[Test] Ohrid, May 29 (TANJUG) -- The 29th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) Standing Commission for Post and Telecommuniations ended here today with the signing of a protocol on future cooperation between Yugoslavia and CMEA member countries in this field.

Yugoslavia and the CMEA signed an agreement in [word indistinct] under which Yugoslavia participates in certain spheres of the council's activity where mutual interest prevails.

The protocol defines the scope of scientific and technical cooperation and standards which will be observed in manufacturing equipment for the modernization and automation of PTT services.

The session also discussed the rapid development of technology in the world and the socialists countries' role in this field, particularly, as concerns electronic postal equipment, video, and teletext devices and similar.

The participants also discussed the further automation of postal services. Yugoslavia is a major exporter of PTT equipment to the CMEA market. The Nikola Tesla factory of Zagreb has exported 110 inter-city and local telephone exchanges to the Soviet Union, and similar deliveries were made to Czechoslovakia, the Democratic Republic of Germany and other CMEA countries.

CEMA SESSION ON AGRARIAN EQUIPMENT OPENS

AU271903 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] On 27 May in Sofia the ninth meeting of the accredited representatives of CEMA members on the agreement on specialization and production sharing in the production of tools for servicing and repairing agrarian equipment was held. It is envisaged that further specialization and production sharing are to increase annually by an average of 25 percent. Scientific-technical cooperation between the countries that have signed the ageement is to expand.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY FAO DIRECTOR

Tours Country

AU191625 Tirana ATA in English 0945 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Tirana, May 19 (ATA) -- The general director of the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation, Edouard Saouma and the persons accompanying him, paid visits to agricultural cooperatives and different research agricultural institutions of the districts of Lushnje, Berat and Fier, where he was acquainted with the achievements in the field of agriculture and livestock. He visited also the "Good Nushi" nitrate ammonium plant in Fier and other sociocultural institutions. In Berat he was received by the chairman of the executive committee of the district people's council Kristaq Kule who gave a luncheon in honour of him and the persons accompanying him. In these visits the FAO general director was accompanied by the Minister of Agriculture Themie Thomai.

Received by Alia

AU200806 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Tirana, May 20 (ATA) -- On May 19 the president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, received the general director of the United Nations Organisation on Food and Agriculture, (FAO) Edouard Saouma, and had a warm friendly talk with him. During the talk Comrade Ramiz Alia spoke about the economic and social development of our country and in particular about the achievements in the field of agriculture and livestock farming. For his part the FAO General Director Edouard Saouma thanked for the warm and friendly reception extended to him and emphasized the fruitful cooperation between the PSR of Albania and FAO. The reception was also attended by the minister of agriculture, Themie Thomai; the secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Sihat Tozaj, the viceminister of foreign affairs, Muhamet Kapllani, and others.

Comments on 'Progress'

AU211220 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 21 May 86

["Extraordinary Progress in Many Fields" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, May 21 (ATA) -- The general director of the United Nations Organisation on Food and Agriculture (FAO), Edouard Saouma, made a visit to our country these days. Before leaving Albania he gave his impressions to a reporter on Albanian Radio-Television, stressing among others:

Firstly I would like to thank the Albanian Government for inviting me to visit Albania. This is my first visit to this country. During two days and a half I stayed here I was extraordinarily impressed by the progress made in many fields, particularly in the field of energetics, education and industrial development. My general impression is that the progress you have made is dedicated to the wise policy of the party and government, to the great toil of this proud and dignified people. I wish to congratulate you on the results achieved over these 40 years, which is indeed a short period of time. I was amazed by the high level of the agricultural development of this country. The yields per hectare taken in wheats and other crops are very high. This is due to the high scientific level of the Committee of Science and Technique, the university and agricultural cooperatives, which themselves carry out a scientific work in cooperation with the agricultural institutions.

I visited one of these agricultural institutions as well as an agricultural cooperative and in both of them I met with scientists. The livestock production is also very high. It is a great honour for me to be received by the president of your Republic. He encouraged me and I wish to assure you that this will not be my last visit. On every occasion we are very happy to have your representatives in our conferences. Very friendly relations and a closer cooperation will be established between Albania and FAO.

Departs 19 May

AU200809 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 20 May

[Text] Tirana, May 20 (ATA) -- The general director of the UN organisation on Food and Agriculture (FAO), Edouard Saouma, left Albania on May 19. He was seen off at the airport by the minister of agriculture, Themie Thomai; vice-minister of the foreign affairs, Muhamet Kepllani, and others.

DOCUMENT ON 1986 TRADE WITH FRANCE SIGNED

AU280901 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Tirana, May 28 (ATA) -- The document on the trade exchanges for 1986 between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the French Republic was signed in Tirana yesterday. The document was signed for the Albanian side by the vice-minister of foreign trade,Pajtim Ajazi, and for the French side by the director for Europe at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Francois Plaisant. The signing ceremony was attended by the vice-minister of foreign affairs, Sokrat Plaka, as well as by the members of the two delegations. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the French Republic to the PSR of Albania, Philippe Lagrain.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania will export to France minerals, tobaccos, textiles, confections as well as other products of the light food-processing industry and will import, raw materials chemicals, machinery and equipment, etc.

ALIA SPEAKS TO ELBASAN CADRES ON STEEL, FOOD

AU200833 [Editorial report] Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 8 May carries on page 3 a 3,600 word, report of AWP Central Committee First Secretary Ramiz Alia's speech on 6 May to party cadres of Elbasan District. Alia begins by thanking the people of Elbasan for his welcome, and congratulates them upon their economic successes. He emphasizes the need to fulfill economic plans, and to carry out the approaching 9th AWP Congress as Enver Hoxha would have wished.

Alia then moves to the subject of the Elbasan steel industry, congratulating workers on their achievements. The paper reports Alia as saying "'higher production must be striven for, and higher quality and wider variety, especially of steels heavily used by mechanical engineering and in construction and so forth. The aim, 'stressed Comrade Ramiz Alia, 'must be to produce all the pig iron and steel we need for our industry from our own minerals. When processed by our steel industry, our minerals acquire a new value, since their value increases, and so does the scale of their use.

"'For its part, the mechanical engineering industry has the task of using our steels to a wider extent. This will be achieved through combating outmoded thinking which underestimates our own products, and combating certain practices and traditions which have taken root in some enterprises.

Before our steel works were built, all our steel had to be imported. This meant that our engineering industry became used to various brands of imported steel. But still today some managers and technologists choose the easy way out, order those brands they have always used, and "forget" that they could be replaced by our own steel. Mechanical engineering specialists must recommend the kinds of steel that are required to our steel workers, and our steel workers have the task of producing the necessary high quality steels from our own minerals.'"

Alia proceeds to stress the vanguard role and high responsibilities of the working class. adding: "'it must be recognized that where tasks are not fulfilled, the working class has not exactly played its part as a vanguard, and is not taking its proper place. The same must be said of the cases of absences from work, abuses of socialist property, sloth, behavior which does not accord with social norms, and so forth.'"

Alia goes on to criticize the wheat, corn and milk productivity of Elbasan District, in comparison with adjacent districts. He emphasizes the need to further develop fruit and vegetable production, adding that although the priority given to cereal crops is correct, nonetheless more fruit, vegetables, meat and milk would reduce the consumption of bread, "'improving the nutritional standard of the people.'"

Alia proceeds to talk about the need for economies. "'The party has always spoken about savings,' Comrade Ramiz Alia explained, 'because saving is a law of socialism.'" But now savings have assumed a primary importance because this year the price of oil, fuel in general, electrical energy and so forth, has halved the foreign markets because of the world crisis. This of course also influences our trading relations with the world, and our achievement of necessary sources of foreign currency.

"'We must aim to compensate for all the losses which come to us through the reduction of selling prices in foreign markets by saving within the country to increase the quanities of products for export. This is necessary for us to continue our program of the all-round development of the economy. These conditions require thoughtful and organized economies, not just to make a show, but with major and substantial results, primarily from a major consumers of fuel and raw materials.'"

After speaking further on the need for economies, Alia adds: "'The struggle for economies must be aimed particularly at those products demanded by our export trade, such as electrical energy, bitumen, oil, coal, textiles, and so forth. The more rational use of these by domestic consumers will create the conditions and opportunity for an increase in the volume of exports, and of the sources of foreign currrency which are so necessary to us."

Alia concludes his speech by mentioning the need for more intensive cultural life in the countryside, and pressing for a more complete emancipation of women.

CAMI INAUGURATES IRRIGATION PROJECT 26 MAY

AU261347 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Tirana, May 6 (ATA) -- In the context of the jubilee year of 45th anniversary of the founding of the party and its 9th congress, the irrigation project of Kakavije was added today to the other irrigation projects covering the whole of prosperous plain of Dropull in Gjirokaster District. Aided by the cooperativists and the working people of the town, the workers of the reclamation enterprise completed the construction of the project 7 months ahead of schedule, implementing thus the advice Comrade Ramiz Alia gave during his visit to the district in October last year.

This project will improve the irrigation of 1 thousand hectares of land lying in the agricultural cooperatives of Yrisera and Sofratika. Starting from this season it will provide over 5 millions cubic meters of water for irrigation purposes.

Hundreds of cooperativists, veterans, youth, Pioneers of Enver from all the villages in Dropull region gathered today in the Kakavije plain to attend celebrations on occasion of the inauguration of this project. They came to express their boundless love and gratitude for the party and the brilliant immortal deed of the beloved and unforgettable leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha, who loved them so much and who showed constant care for the ceaseless development and progress of the region of the minority population, just like of the whole country. They came to express their determination to march always ahead in steel unity round the party, its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head.

The celebrations of this joyful event were also attended by the alternate member of the political bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Foto Cami, the chairman of the State Planning Commission, Niko Kjyzari, the member of the Central Committee of the party, Spiro Lengo, the vice-minister of agriculture, Stavri Orgocka, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the district people's council, Flamur Cani and other comrades.

The rally organized on this occasion was opened by the first secretary of the district party committee, Manxhar Binaj.

Amidst the enthusiasm and applauses of the participants in the rally, the floor was taken by Comrade Foto Cami who addressed the cooperativists and the entire people of Dropull the warmest greetings of the Central Committee of the party and Comrade Ramiz Alia personally.

The joy and enthusiasm that has burst out today here, in the Kakavije plain, Comrade Foto Cami said among others, is part and parcel of the general joy and enthusiasm characterizing the country's life. It is in striking harmony with the revolutionary impetus of all our working masses which are labouring with unprecedented enthusiasm to implement the tasks defined by the 13th and 14th plenums of the Central Committee of the party. Further on he spoke about the miserable life of the minority people in the past and emphasized the major socialist transformations made in this region, too, over the years of the people's state power under the leadership of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha.

A series of transformations and socio-economic projects which affect the improvement of the life of the people such as the electrification, the provision of drinking water, the connection with motor-ways, the establishment of telephone links, the setting up of socio-cultural institutions, etc. have been realized in Dropull earlier than in many other regions of the country. The party has worked persistingly and has created the necessary conditions to ensure that the minority people should enjoy equal rights like the entire Albanian people. It has guaranteed to them the right for the mother tongue, the right for education, the right for the preservation and development of the cultural traditions, it has guaranteed them equal political and economic rights, which are sanctioned in Constitution and implemented in practice. In our country there is no limitation, no differentation, no discrimination between the minority people

for the further development and prosperity of the common motherland, Socialist Albania.

After speaking about some problems of foreign policy Comrade Foto Cami said: We are happy that our relations with Greece are proceeding on a good course, something which responds to the desires and interests of our two neighboring and friendly peoples. We have no conflict with Greece and different problems which have remained from the past are solved and are being solved in the spirit of understanding and collaboration. An atmosphere which makes possible the development of bilateral relations in various fields of mutual interest, is being actually created. We hope and wish that the practices adopted so far in trade, cultural technical, scientific exchanges, in the fields of communications and human contacts between the two sides of the border should be extended and turned into a sound basis for the strengthening of the friendship and collaboration between our two countries, peace and security in the Balkans.

In conclusion Comrade Foto Cami expressed his conviction that the people of Dropull, like our entire people, in steel unity round the party, will go to the major November celebrations, the 45th anniversary of the founding of the party and its 9th congress, with fresh victories in all the fields. The speech of Comrade Foto Cami was often punctuated by enthusiastic applauses and cheers.

From the rally a telegram was sent to the first secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Ramiz Alia.

Amidst the joy of those present, Comrade Foto Cami cut the inauguration ribbon.

CARCANI ADDRESSES TIRANA PEOPLE'S COUNCIL

AU181337 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] Tirana, May 18 (ATA) -- The first meeting of the Tirana District People's Council following the successful April 27 elections for the People's Councils and courts was held in one of the halls of the Palace of Culture in Tirana yesterday. The meeting was attended by the delegate of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Adil Carcani.

After the elections of the leading organs of the district People's Councils, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the district People's Council, Comrade Llambi Gegprifti spoke about the achievements of the working people of Tirana District. Being inspired by the decisions of the 13th and 14th plenums of the Central Committee of the party and the instructions of Comrade Ramiz Alia, they overfulfilled the plan of the overall industrial production for the 4 month period by nearly 25 million leks.

The meeting was also addressed by Comrade Adil Carcani. He stressed among others that the great victory scored in the April 27 elections was an expression of the great confidence and the steel unity of the people round the party. Dwelling on the tasks facing the People's Councils, which should always meet the demands of the party and discharge the duties they are charged with by the law, he pointed out that the strengthening and the perfection of the activity of the representatives in the district and at the base is a continuous process. After congratulating the working collectives on their successes achieved in the realization of the tasks of the four month period and on the new objectives they have set to increase the effectiveness of production, Comrade Adil Carcani expressed his conviction that the working people of the capital, being in steel unity with the party, its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head, will go to the 9th congress of the party and the 45th anniversary of its founding with fresh successes.

5 AUSTRIAN NATIONALS DETAINED, EXPELLED

LD300832 Prague CTK in English 0749 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Prague May 30 (CTK) -- Whatever are the motives of the participants in the provocative actions, there are no doubts that they served the reactionary aims of those Austrian circles which stood behind these provocations, RUDE PRAVO wrote today.

Five Austrian nationals detained in Prague last Monday when circulating leaflets with provocative contents were expelled from Czechoslovakia Wednesday. They were trying to instruct the Czechoslovak public what stand it should take on the peaceful use of nuclear energy. The Czechoslovak authorities refrained from punishing them also with regard to the fact that they were students who apparently were misused for the provocation by certain anti-Czechoslovak circles in Austria. They also took into account the promotion of a positive development of relations between Czechoslovakia and Austria. They also took into account the promotion of a positive development of relations between Czechoslovakia and Austria, the daily wrote.

Now it is up to the Austrian authorities to take steps to prevent any repetition of such provocations in the future. According to press reports from Vienna, there exists evidence that this provocation was not an isolated action of five people. Provocative leaflets were spread also with the help of balloons released in Austria exactly according to the scenario of the balloon actions from the period of "cold war", the daily said.

CPCZ APPROVES RESULTS OF HUSAK-JARUZELSKI TALKS

LD291548 Prague CTK in English 1510 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Prague May 29 (CTK) -- The Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium today approved the results of the talks held by General Secretary and Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak with Wojciech Jaruzelski, Polish United Workers' Party first secretary and State Council chairman, during his friendly working visit to Warsaw on Tuesday.

The Presidium voiced the conviction that the conclusions of the talks will help deepen in all respects the cooperation of the two parties and states to the benefit of their nations and the unity of the socialist community. The Presidium enjoined bodies concerned to supervise consistent fulfillment of the tasks set by the Program of Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Between Czechoslovakia and Poland up to the Year 2000, signed during the visit.

PRC SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL DELEGATION VISITS

AU271505 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 May 86 p 2

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- A PRC Government delegation, headed by Song Jian, member of the PRC State Council and chairman of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, arrived for an official visit in Prague yesterday [25 May]. At Ruzyne Airport, the guests were welcomed by Jaromir Obzina, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the State Commission for Scientific-Technical and Investment Promotion, and by other personalities. Zhang Dake, PRC ambassador to the CSSR, was also present.

Talks Begin

AU280940 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 May 86 p 2

[CTK report: "Negotiations on Czechoslovak-Chinese Scientific-Technical Cooperation"]

[Text] Prague -- Negotiations between the CSSR and PRC Government delegations on deepening and expanding cooperation between the two countries in science and technology were opened on Monday [26 May] at the state castle in Prague-Kolodeje.

The Czechoslovak delegation is led by Jaromir Obzina, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the State Commission for Research, Development, and Investment Planning. The Chinese delegation is headed by Song Jian, PRC State Council member and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology.

During the negotiations suggestions for developing direct cooperation between the CSSR's State Commission for Research and Development and Investment Planning and the PRC's State Committee for Science and Technology were assessed. The representatives of the two countries also dealt with concretizing the plan for scientific-technical cooperation in the period 1986-90, which was signed in December 1985 in Beijing. They also devoted attention to the exchange of data on new knowledge and development trends in science and technology in the two countries and on new forms of expanding cooperation between the CSSR and PRC.

The object of Czechoslovak-Chinese talks were also proposals for a further development of mutual relations in the individual spheres of the national economy. Jaromir Obzina and Song Jian briefed each other on the fulfillment of economic intentions in the CSSR and PRC and exchanged views on topical issues of international politics.

Visits Skoda Factory

LD271537 Prague CTK in English 1516 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Prague May 27 (CTK) -- A Chinese Government delegation, led by member of the State Council and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology Song Jian, which has been in Czechoslovakia since May 25 to discuss the promotion of cooperation in science and technology, inspected the Skoda engineering works in Plzen, West Bohemia, today.

The commercial director of the works, Jiri Kubicek, informed the guests about the significance of the plant for the Czechoslovak economy, its main tasks especially in the sphere of classical and nuclear power engineering, deliveries to China, and possibilities of further offer.

The Chinese officials were interested in Skoda plans in modernization and production, and increasing the technical standard of products. They saw the manufacture, assembly and testing of the Vver 440 and Vver 1000 reactors for nuclear power plants.

China is a traditional buyer of Skoda goods. The latest deliveries included, for instance, four 210 mw units for the Shen Dou thermal power plant which are being phased into operation. Designs of two 500-mw units for the same area are being completed. Six horizontal drilling machines are to be supplied this year and another ten similar heavy machine tools are to be made for China next year.

Received by Strougal

LD281558 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] In Prague's Hrzan Palace today Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received Song Jian, member of the PRC State Council, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, who is heading a PRC Government delegation that is on an official visit to Czechoslovakia.

In their talk he briefed his guest about the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress, and about the tasks of the national economy. He stressed the overriding importance of scientific and technical development, and the intensification of the Czechoslovak economy.

Lubomir Strougal and Song Jian expressed interest in boosting cooperation in a purposeful way between both countries, and pointed out opportunities and ways of intensifying it further.

Also present at the meeting was Jaromir Obzina, federal deputy premier and chairman of the State Commission for Scientific Technical and Investment Development.

CHURCH, RELIGIOUS REPRESENTATIVES HOLD MEETING

Clergy Support Peace, Elections

AU061500 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Apr 86 pp 1,2

[CTK report: "Full Support for the Program of the National Front; We Choose Life in Peace"]

[Text] Bratislava -- A festive gathering of representatives of all churches and religious societies in the CSSR was held on Thursday [17 April] in Bratislava under the motto "We Choose Life in Peace."

The session, convened on the initiative of the Committee of Church and Religious Figures in the CSSR on the occasion of the International Year of Peace and in connection with the approaching elections to representative bodies, was attended by Peter Colotka, CSSR deputy premier and premier of the Slovak SR; and by Miroslav Valek, minister of culture in the Slovak SR.

Up to 350 representatives of churches and religious societies, as well as representatives of theological university departments, appraised at the session the believers' contribution toward building our socialist fatherland and expressed the determination of the clergy to continue leading the believers toward contributing by their active work to the fulfillment of the National Front's election programs for the further growth of our fatherland and for the consolidation of peace in the world.

Bishop Jozef Brabenec, chairman of the Corps of Ordinaries in the Slovak SR and doctor of theology, recalled in his speech that history teaches us that every new war brings the nations increasingly greater and more painful sufferings, killing an increasing number of people and leaving behind it increasingly terrible consequences. He stressed the urgent need to engage in peace and for the victory of life. We feel gratified, he said, because we are aware that we are an active peaceful component of the society which has been building its home and the bridges of peace in international life for all of the 40 postwar years.

In a few weeks, he continued, we will be able to fulfill our voting duty and to testify to the solidarity and unity with our people who are longing for peace and peaceful coexistence and who are thus making use of their right to vote for the proposed candidates to the representative bodies in the awareness that these candidates will be respoonsibly fulfilling the tasks entrusted to them.

We welcomed the UN decision to proclaim this year the International Year of Peace with gladness and new hope, Miroslav Novak, patriarch of the Czechoslovak Hussite Church and doctor of theology, stated. This hope took on specified characteristics in the proposal submitted this January by Mikhail Gorbachev, top USSR representative, on ridding mankind of nuclear arms by the end of this century. We in the church have also felt glad, because the proposal deals with all that the Christian Peace Conference has been striving for from the very beginning. Deplorably, one waited in vain for a U.S. reply. The USSR proclaimed a moratorium on nuclear tests in order to provide an example -- and the reply was the provocative U.S. test in Nevada.

We believers have recognized, he stated further, that the socialist system is a synonym for the era of peace. Our motivation in the fight against war, but also against hunger and poverty and for saving the sacred gift of life, is given by our faith in God.

With regard to the approaching elections to representative bodies, he said that they provide an opportunity to become aware that we form a single community and that we all are guarantors of tranquil coexistence and full cooperation. Let us, too, endeavor, to make sure that no person is indifferent toward our common task, because it is a matter of resonsibility for the futue, he underscored.

The solemn gathering of the representaive of churches and religious societies was then greeted by Peter Colotka.

Support for the peace efforts, as well as the resolve to lead the believers to make the elections an expression of the fact that the efficacy of social standpoints will be achieved solely through the joint effort of all people of goodwill, were expressed in the statements delivered by Vicar-General Frantisek Vymetal, professor and doctor of theology and chairman of the Federal Committee of the Pacem in Terris Association of Catholic Clergy in the CSSR; By Dean Jan Zabak, chairman of the Pacem in Terris Association of Catholic Clergy in the Slovak SR; and by Jan Konvit, senior of the Slovak Evangelical Church of the Augsburg Denomination in the CSSR.

The participants in the gathering sent a letter to Gustav Husak, CSSR president, in which they said:

Esteemed Mr President: Permit us to great you as delegates and representatives of churches and religious societies in the CSSR, assembled on 17 April 1986 in Bratislava, and to express our respect to you as the chief representative of our state.

We are following with great interest and innermost satisfaction the great upsurge of the struggle waged by the peace forces throughout the world, particularly in the Soviet Union, to remove the constant threat of war which today could cause the annihilation of all life. We are grateful that the stand maintained by our socialist fatherland in this effort is unambiguous. It is clear to use where our place is. Together with the other citizens we, the believers' representatives, feel equally responsible for further building our beautiful fatherland.

We reject most resolutely the dubious notions harbored by anticommunism, namely that the churches and believers could become a disintegrating force in our society. We assure you that we are leading, and influencing in this sense, the people for whom we are responsible.

For your kind cognizance, Mr President, we make so bold as to convey to you the text of the declaration adopted by our gathering on the occasion of the International Year of Peace and of the approaching elections to the representative bodies of our fatherland.

At the conclusion, the participants in the gathering adopted the following declaration:

The proclamation of the International Year of Peace has provided us with the incentive to once again ponder the current situation in the world. Tension and feverish armament are a painful reality which, in its consequences, concerns every person, since it is the origin of a threat to life itself and of material and spiritual poverity in many places. That is why we welcome and support, with all our hearts and in the devotion of our faith, the highly humane and responsible proposals on the solution of the weightiest problems of the present world -- the proposals to halt feverish armament on earth and not to permit its expansion in space; to rid mankind once and for all of the terror of nuclear arms and of other means of mass destruction; and to ensure tranquility and paceful cooperation on earth, as is expressed in the well-known soviet peace proposals. We welcome and support the powerful effort exerted in this direction by the peace movements and organizations, as well as by honest people throughout the world, who are striving to avert the threat of a catastrophic nuclear war and to aid the just settlement of mankind's affairs. We welcome and support the efforts exerted by the already 40-year-old United Nations.

An important contribution to establishing trust among the nations, and thus also to establishing prerequisites for mankind's peaceful future, was and is the peace-making effort of our churches and religious societies, which have expressed the conviction of our belivers that the struggle for peace, based on a just arrangement of society, enjoys the support of God himself, who is the god of peace.

Mankind needs the liquidation of nuclear arms, and not their further accumulation. Mankind needs bread, social securities, and a happy life -- and not the militarization of space, the preparation of "star wars."

That is why we consider it decisive and substantial that we in our country have chosen the path of life in peace through the realization of socialist principles in our society. This decision is a humanistic and peace decision to its fullest extent; and our believers, too, profess our allegiance also by participating in the elections, which will bring forth those who are meant to realize on behalf of our people the basic orientation of our society as a socialist and peace society. This also means the acknowledgement of one's belonging to the beautiful results already achieved by our society through its work; it also means an appeal to continue these efforts for the good of everybody.

As church and religious figures, we are aware that we have here an appropriate opportunity to support creative activity for the benefit of our people and of all mankind.

In the elections we, too, take over -- through our votes -- the responsibility for the further development of our society, in the way we charge those whom we elect with the same task.

At the same time we commit ourselves to creatively assisting the elected persons, so that our joint efforts become a good preparation for the life of coming generations.

We are turning to our believers with the appeal to make the elections an expression of the fact that the efficacy of social stands can be achieved solely through the joint effort of all people of goodwill.

The tenor of the solemn gathering, during which the participants expressed full support for the program of the National Front, was a reply to the attempts of the enemies of socialism to falsify and slander the substance of religious life in the CSSR.

Colotka Addresses Gathering

AU090744 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Apr 86 p 2

[Report on the speech by Peter Colotka, CSSR deputy premier and premier of the Slovak SR, at the 18 April meeting of churches and religious societies in Bratislava]

[Excerpts] Peter Colotka began by expressing thanks for the invitation extended to him to attend the solemn gathering and by conveying to its participants the greetings of Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president.

You surely know, he said, that our party and state representative is personally interested in your noble peace and patriotic activity. He knows this work very well and he appraises it most positively. This is testified to by the number of frank and friendly talks, for instance those which he conducted with many church authorities, even those present here. This is also testified to by his meeting last year at the Prague Castle the representatives of the Christian Peace Conference and the representatives of the Pacem in Terris Association.

In the spirit of his words on that occasion, permit me to greet your solemn gathering also on behalf of the Governments of the CSSR and the Czech and Slovak SR's, and to wish full success to your endeavors and resolves with which you are contributing toward consolidating peace and toward the tranquil and successful development of our socialist fatherland.

History, our well-proven teacher, affirms that our people have retained, among the figures belonging to our nations, the memory of those members of the clergy who were bound to working man, to his position, to his efforts and longings for a life in human dignity. Particularly at the time of the 40th anniversary of th Slovak national uprising, of the uprising of the Czech people, and of the liberation of our fatherland by the Soviet Army in our recent history, we gratefully recalled the antifascist stand and the patriotic deeds of many members of the clery, and of the hundreds of thousands of believers. No less valuable was their support to the social transformations in the glorious epoch of building socialism in our fatherlands -- transformations which signified the improvement of the life of millions of our people.

Appreciation was justly expressed for this fact during the historical anniversaries of our nations by our state agencies, which awarded high distinctions to those clergymen who had significantly contributed to the upsurge of our dear fatherland. This fact was also recalled last year at their gathering by the church representatives in the CSSR, when they simultaneously expressed full support for our state's peace construction efforts. However, on the other hand those clergymen, who have failed to grasp the historical direction taken by our nations and the needs and interests of the working people, have disqualifed themselves from joining us in this progressive stream.

At the present solemn gathering we highly appraise the responsible, humane and patriotic stand expressed in their statements by Bishop Jozef Feranec and Patriarch Miroslav Novak. We are convinced that their expression of support for our peace endeavors, and for our building effort for the further upsurge of the socialist society, also expressed the stand maintained by all churches, religious societies, and their patriotic clergy and believers. There is probably no need to add that this position is fully in keeping with the interests of millions of our citizens, of our entire fatherland.

Toward the end of March 1986 we witnessed a significant historical event. The 17th CPCZ Congress was held on 24-28 March. As one of the participants I can say that its 5 days of deliberations took place in a creative and constructive atmosphere. Its basic aim was to define the paths of the further all-round development of the life of our nations and nationalities. Currently, we must fulfill by common endeavor the grand program of socio-economic development formulated by the congress which has become the program of the entire National Front, of all citizens. I would particularly like to underscore and direct your attention toward the highly humane goals of this program.

In this atmosphere of bold resolve and tranquil peace work, there is also scope for the dignified activity of churches. I need not remind you that our Constitution, as well as the laws based on it, fully respect the citizen's rights to a full religious self-realization. The mere fact that 18 churches and religious societies are pursuing their activity in our country, that the believers belonging to these churches have the possibility to gather in more than 8,000 churches and assembly rooms testifies most convincingly that respect for the freedom of religious denomination is fully assured. The churches regularly publish their theological or church periodicals -- there are 30 various periodicals of 1,500-240,000 copies each published here. Catechisms, Bibles, and hymnals are published. Theologians are educated at six divinity schools, more than 500 theologians in a 5-year course of study. In a similarly generous spirit we are resolving the social issues of clergymen, for whom we have ensured medical treatment, recreational and spa treatment, and old-age pensions. In brief, they have the same rights as every Czechoslovak citizen. Permit me to recall in this context that our socialist state devotes considerable means for the repairs and maintenance of church buildings. On the average the funds amount to Kcs 210-220 million, and to more than Kcs 1 billion in 5 years. For instance, the repairs of the St Vitus Cathedral in Prague will cost a total of Kcs 70 million; further millions are being spent to repair the Elisabeth Cathedral in Kosice, and similarly on other buildings. In this way, first, we protect historical art treasurers left us by our ancestors, and, second, we simultaneously enable our fellow citizens who are believers to pursue their religious self-realization in dignified places of worship. Hundreds of church figures from abroad come to Czechoslovakia every year, and they speak with appreciation of the care devoted by the socialist society to church buildings. I am recalling this fact also in order to prove that the socialist state is not hostile to churches -- as hostile propaganda falsely tries to claim -- and that our society holds in respect the work of all believers who fulfill their civic duties, who live in harmony with our laws, and who contribute toward building socialism.

A significant component of our peaceful church life is the activity of the Pacem in Terris Association of Catholic Clergy. Its operations prove that Catholic clergymen want to help the people of our country, which is their home country, a country which they ardently love and for whose beauty and improvement they want to work. Nobody has the right to deny any citizen of our country, including believers and clergymen, this human creed: to love one's fatherland and to live in peace. Our state holds in high esteem those church representatives and clergymen who -- alongside their mission as priests -- also understand their civic and patriotic duties, who express their love for their fatherland by their patriotic stances, and who correctly understand their own place, but also the place of the church under the conditions of the socialist society.

Such clergymen and representatives of churches and religious societies will find the socialist state's understanding and support in their honorable effort to fulfill our noble social aims.

In the next part of his speech Peter Colotka expressed appreciation of the fact that the gathering expressed the responsible and humane stand of churches and religious societies in the fateful issue of the present -- the issue of preserving humankind and life on our planet. A secure and peaceful world cannot exist without halting feverish armament, without radically reducing and totally eliminating nuclear arsenals. Together with millions of people we are convinced that the peace program submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, expresses the vitally important interests of all nations, regardless of where they live in socialist, capitalist, or developing countries. The awareness is an exalting one for us all that in this important phase of international relations Czechsolovakia is fighting at the side of the Soviet Union together with other socialist countries and peace-loving forces of other nations for the peaceful and just ways out of all highly sensitive problems of our present world. You will surely acknowlege that, in fulfilling this task, there is no place for indifference or passiveness in even a single one of our citizens. In the common struggle for averting the threat of a nuclear catastrophe and for ensuring peaceful prospects and a life in peace, our interests meet -- regardless of our nationality, religion, generation, or profession. Deplorably, there are forces that are pursuing totally contrary goals in wanting to abuse even the religious feeling of believers for antisocialist, antihumane, and antistate aims -- in what I do not hesitate to call the services of warmongering imperialist circles. In the sense of the slogan "The worse things are, the better," they attempt to disrupt the unity of our working people, to revive denominational prejudices and national passions among them, and to introduce among them distrust and dissatisfaction. They are not loath to make use of lies or slander, or to turn upside down all that is taking place in our country within the process of socialist construction. The initiators of this hateful propaganda, which is spread from abroad, are trying to win allies even in our country, allies who would develop -- under cover of an alleged fight for human rights -- activity which has scarcely anything in common with religion. I am convinced tht the clergymen who are devoted to their fatherland and to its people, as well as the honest citizens who are believers, have nothing in common with these hypocritical saviors and that they justly and resolutely disassociate themselves from such people.

Toward the end of May our citizens, and this means also the believers and the clergy, will come to the ballot boxes in order to make use of their civic right and fulfill their honorable duty to elect their representatives whose duty to wisely and justly administer our public affairs. We will appraise and propose, and finally we will elect, the National Front's candidates; we will give our trust to honorable, capable, and devoted people who are aware of their responsibility toward the citizens and toward their socialist fatherland. We are going to the elections with a good balance of results achieved in the past period. Simultaneously with this balance we are bringing before our citizens the program of economic and social development for 5 years, with an outlook into the year 2000. I want to express the hope and the conviction that the representatives of churches and religious societies, too, will be acitive in its sense among our believers, that they will assist in unifying the efforts of all patriotic forces of our nations and nationalities to further uplift our most beautiful fatherland.

Permit me to wish you much success in your work to achieve your lofty goals, and much satisfaction and happiness; and to wish all of us jointly good relations, based on mutual trust and respect, but particularly on the unwavering joint will to serve the interest of the further development of our dear Czechoslovak fatherland.

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON PASSPORT ISSUE

LD291519 Hamburg DPA in German 1403 GMT 29 May 86

[Excerpts] Berlin, 29 May (DPA) -- Diplomats from the three Western protecting powers in East Berlin appear to be exempt frm the GDR's new passport regultion for the city crossing points to West Berlin. The GDR Foreign Ministry said in response to a question that the regultions which were announced on short notice last week in notes to the missions were valid "for all diplomatic missions in the GDR in general." But the ministry said it was taking into account the obligations of the four powers based on the Berlin Agreement, in which in accordance with the Eastern view, only West Berlin is mentioned.

Informed circles in East Berlin reported that the Foreign Ministry informed the French, British, and U.S. Embassies last evening that their diplomats will be exempt from the new regulation. However, the representatives from the three Western powers have not accepted the Foreign Ministry statement because, in their view, this issue lies outside the competence of the GDR.

The Foreign Ministry was unable to clarify the statement, which consists of only two sentences. Following the reference to the "general" application of the new regulation, the next sentence reads: "As far as the four powers responsible for West Berlin are concerned, their obligations arising from the quadrilateral agreement concerning West Berlin are taken into account."

AREN HOLDS TALKS WITH CDU OFFICIAL IN BERLIN

LD290926 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1743 GMT 28 May 86

[Test] Berlin, 28 May -- Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received Professor Kurt Biedenkopf, CDU chairman of the FRG Land of North Rhine-Westphalia, for a talk Wednesday on international questions of mutual interest and on relations between the GDR and FRG. The CDU politician is in the GDR on a fact-finding visit.

The two men agreed that at present there is nothing mroe important than the preservation of peace. It is important, especially at a time when East-West relations are clouded by new tensions, to remain committed the basic principle that no addtional burdens for the political climate in Europe should arise from relations between the two German states. The GDR and the FRG must do everything to ensure that only peace emanates from German soil. Of particular importance here is the assessment made in the joint statements by Erich Honecker and Helmut Kohl of 12 May 1985 that the inviolability of frontiers and respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe in their existing borders are a fundamental condition for peace.

Hermann Axen stressed the paramount need to direct all efforts at making a nuclear catastrophe impossible, halting the arms race on earth and preventing its extension to space. it is improtant, through deeds for peace, to save the "spirit of Geneva" and make use of the opportunity afforded by the Soviet diarmament program of completely freeing the world of nuclear and chemical weapons, step-by-step, by the turn of the century and considerably reducing conventional armaments. The renewed unilateral extension by the USSR Government of the nuclear weapons test ban until 6 August 1986 shows the serious nature of the Soviet Union's efforts for progress in the entire complex of disarmament.

All the world awaits a constructive reaction by the U.S. Administraton. The GDR unanimously suports this peace program. it is contributing to it with its disarmament initiatives. In this sense is is now more than ever working for a purposeful and businesslike dialogue, for its internally respected policy of reason and realism, and for improving the international situation. Concrete disarmament steps are the key to improvements in relations between the two German states which the GDR has again stated its readiness to support.

Prof Kurt Biedenkopf shares the view that it is important to end the arms race worldwide. The improvement of East-West relations is the decisive basis or this, in which the shaping of peaceful, comprehensive, and dynamic relations between the GDR and the FRG is especially important.

The talk, which proceeded in a businesslike atmosphere, was attended by Gunter Rettner, candidate member of the Central Committee and departmental head of the SED Central Committee, and Karl Seidel, departmental head in the GDR Foreign Ministry.

AUSTRIAN NATIONAL DEFENSE MINISTER VISITS

Views Army Demonstration

LD241514 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1336 GMT 24 May 86

[Test] Berlin, 24 may (ADN) -- The military delegation from the Republic of Austria, led by Federal Minister of National Defense Dr Helmut Kruenes which is in the GDR for an official visit, was guest of the Ground Forces of the national People's Army on Saturday night. Accompanied by Colonel General Horst Stechbarth, GDR deputy minister for national defense and chief of the Ground Forces, the delegation acquainted itself with forms and methods of combat training in this branch of the forces. The Austrian military people viewed training equipment, including trainers and simulators, and technical equipment belonging to weaponry, special troops, and services.

At a troop training ground combat helicopter crews, motorized infantry, and paratroopers demonstrated their military skills. Members of the Paul Hegenbart Regiment completed with good results a control exercise involving personal weapons and the turret armament of the BMP mechanised infantry combat vehicle.

Paratroopers from the troop unit that bears the name of the communist and antifascist resistance fighter Willi Saenger showed the guests elements of their training. One in three members of the troop unit is fighting in the socialist competition 'Soldier's Deed 11th Party congress' for 'best' title.

The same day the military delegation visited the historic scene of the Potsdam Agreement at the Cecilienhof Castle and the Sanssouci park.

RECEIVED BY KESSLER

LD231734 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1438 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 23 May (ADN) -- Army General Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of national defense, on Friday received Dr Helmut Kruenes, minister of national defense of the Republic of Austria. Kruenes is heading an Austrian military delegation that was earlier welcomed on an official visit to the GDR with military ceremonies.

During the meeting in the Ministry of Defense, they discussed topical military-political issues. Army General Kessler briefed the guests on the humanist mission of the National People's Army to strengthen peace and to protect the socialist achievements. In so doing, he pointed to the manifold initiatives and achievements of the members of the Army in political and combat training, with which the soldiers of the people, just as the working people of the Republic, struggle to fulfill the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress concerning the successful continuation of policy aimed at the welfare of the people.

Dr Kruenes expressed thanks for the warm reception in the GDR. He is looking forward with interest to the forthcoming talks and the visits to troop units and training establishments of the National People's Army. He evaluates the visit as an expression of the continuously developing relations between the two states and their armed forces, and is convinced that it would be followed by further steps of joint work in the interest of the preservation of peace.

Taking part in the meeting were deputies of the minister of defense and Kurt Nier, deputy minister of foreign affairs. The ambassador of the Republic of Austria to the GDR, Dr Franz Wunderbaldinger was present.

Subsequently Army General Kessler gave a lunch in honor of the military delegation.

On the same day, Minister of National Defense Kruenes laid a wreath at the memorial for the victims of fascism and militarism in Unter den Linden. The members of the military delegation observed a minute's silence in fornt of the eternal flame and the memorial plaques for the unknown resistance fighter and the unknown soldier.

Talks With Honecker

LD261519 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1156 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 26 May (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the Council of State and the GDR National Defense Council, on Monday received the Austrian military delegation which is staying in the GDR, for a friendly talk. The delegation is led by Dr Helmut Kruenes, federal minister for national defense of the Republic of Austria. The federal minister conveyed the greetings of Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, president of the Republic of Austria, and of Dr Fred Sinowatz, the chancellor; these were warmly reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

During the talks, the parties exchanged opinions on interesting questions of good-neighborly cooperation and the current international situation.

There was agreement in principle on the basic concern of both states to continue traditionally friendly relations in various spheres as a stabilizing element of cooperation in Europe, and to contribute actively to the preservation and strengthening of peace and international security.

In this connection, both sides expressed support for the prevention of the arms race in space, and underlined the necessity of the abolition of all nuclear weapons tests, as well as of the reduction and elimination of chemical and ther weapons of mass destruction. Erich Honecker stressed that the GDR is always a sincere partner in the struggle for peace.

In the future as well, the GDR will back the improvement of relations between states and the return to detente by means of a policy of dialogue and cooperation. More than ever today it is a question of cooperating with all forces of peace, reason, and realism in order to achieve effective steps in arms limitation and disarmament. A concrete and realistic way toward this was indicated by the program proposed by the Soviet Union to free the world from all nuclear weapons by the year 2000, the proposal to reduce conventional arms and forces in Europe, and the USSR decision to extend their unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests.

Erich Honecker informed the guest of the results of the 11th SED Congress. With the realization of its decisions, the workers and soldiers began a new section of creative activity toward the all-around strengthening of the German workers and peasants state and toward the continuation of policy directed toward the good of the people and the securing of peace, he said.

For his part,, Federal Minister Dr Kruenes stated that the most important question now is the preservation of peace and trust between peoples must be strengthened. He expressed thanks for the warm reception and the chance to become acquainted with the GDR and its Armed Forces. At the same time he expressed his conviction that the visit and the numerous discussions will contribute toward further developing relations betwen the two countries and armies.

At the meeting, which was held in an open atmosphere, the following took part: members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee Army General Heinz Kessler, minister for national defense; and Egon Krenz, secretary of the SED Central Committee; Colonel General Fritz Streletz, deputy minister and chief of main staff of the National People's Army; and Heinz Eichler, secretary of the GDR Council of State. Dr Franz Wunderbaldinger, ambassador of the Republic of Austria to the GDR, was also present.

Attends Embassy Reception

LD272122 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1850 GMT 27 May 6

[Text] Berlin, 27 May (ADN) -- The Austrian ambassador to the GDR, Dr Franz Wunderbaldinger gave a reception on Tuesday in Berlin in honor of the Austrian military delegation led by Federal Minister of National Defense Dr Helmut Kruenes.

It was attended by Army General Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and Minister of National Defense, Colonel General Fritz Streletz, deputy defense minister Lieutenent general Horst Bruenner and other generals and officers of the National People's Army.

Leaves Berlin

LD281830 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1502 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 28 May (ADN) -- The first visit by an Austrian defense minister to the GDR was productive and useful for the further development of cooperation between the GDR and Austria and the two countries' armies. This assessment was reached on Wednesday in Berlin by Army General Heinz Kessler, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and minister of national defense, and Dr Helmut Kruenes, federal minister of national defense of the Austrian Republic, during a cordial talk at the end of a several-day official visit by an Austrian military delegation to the GDR.

Army General Kessler expressed the certainty that in its wide-ranging meetings with members of the National People's Army (NVA), the military delegation was convinced that the NVA's efforts for a reliable national defense had the deeply humanist purpose of safeguarding peace.

Dr Kruenes expressed thanks for the hospitality and warmth that he and the members of the delegation had experienced everywhere.

The meeting was attended by Colonel General Fritz Streletz, GDR deputy minister of national defense and chief of the main staff of the NVA. The ambassador of the Austrian Republic to the GDR, Dr Franz Wunderbaldinger, was also present.

The same day the military delegation, which was given a military send off ceremony at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport, visited the "Hermann Duncker" missile defense troop unit at the Air Force and Air Defense.

HUNGARY'S SARLOS CONCLUDES WORKING VISIT

LD292112 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1314 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 29 May (ADN) -- It is the declared intention of the GDR and Hungary to banish the danger of a nuclear world inferno and to contribute toward the amelioration of the international situation and the return to detente, together with the fraternal socialist countries and all peace-loving forces. This was affirmed during a meeting on Thursday by Horst Sindermann, GDR People's Chamber president and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo; and Istvan Sarlos, president of the Hungarian National Assembly and member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo.

They paid tribute to the USSR's comprehensive program for the step-by-step liberation of the world from all nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction by the turn of the millennium,, and the initiative for the significant reduction of conventional armaments and armed forces in Europe.

The two politicans noted in agreement that relations between the GDR and Hungary are developing advantageously in all areas for both people and states. They also spoke about the further development of relations between the two national assemblies. Horst Sindermann briefed his guest on the results of the activity of the People's Chamber in the eighth electoral period, which is coming to an end just now.

Istvan Sarlos ended his working visit to the GDR on the same day.

SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT CONCLUDED WITH PRC

AU280958 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 May 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Thursday [22 May] in Berlin, an agreement on scientific-technological cooperation was concluded between the Governments of the GDR and the PRC. It was signed by Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of science and technology, and Song Jian, state councillor and chairman of the PRC State Commission for Science and Technology. In toasts, Herbert Weiz and Song Jian praised the governmental agreement as a solid foundation for deepening the economic and scientific relations between both countries and providing them with a long-term character. Thus, an importnt contribution to international understanding and to securing peace is made.

On the same day, the 13th meeting of the permament commission for scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and the PRC was concluded. It agreed on concrete measures to coordinate the main points for cooperation during 1986 and to expand the direct relations between the ministries and economic organizations of both countries on the basis of agreements. The chairman of the GDR side, Klaus Herrmann, deputy minister of science and technology, and the acting chairman of the PRC side, Ma Xusheng, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC to the GDR, confirmed the status of the commission and the protocol on the results of the meeting.

STOPH RECEIVES PRC CHEMICAL INDUSTRY MINISTER

LD292336 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1843 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 29 May (ADN) -- The results of the second meeting of the GDR-China economic commission will give a new impetus to bilateral cooperation and deepen its long-term character. This was stressed by GDR premier Willi Stoph and Chemical Industry Minister, Qin Zhongda, at a talk in Berlin on Thursday.

Stoph said the GDR will continue making an active contribution to secure world peace and reduce the danger of war. It unreservedly supported the diverse proposals from the USSR toward ending the arms race on earth and preventing the militarization of space. It consistently pursued a policy of businesslike dialogue and cooperation, for an improvement in the international situation and a return to detente.

The politicians expressed concern about the threat to world peace stemming from aggressive imperialist circles. They agreed that the work of socialist construction can only flourish in peace.

Willi Stoph outlined how -- on the basis of the directive of the 11th SED Congress on the 1986-90 5-Year Plan -- th further dynamic development of the CDR economy would take place. Qin Zhongda informed him about the 1986-90 5-Year Plan adopted by the National People's Congress of China and about the efforts of the Chinese working people to develop the economy and raise the standard of living.

SINDERMANN MEETS VISITING NICARAGUAN POLITICIAN

LD281611 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1253 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 28 May (ADN) -- The GDR plays a constructive part in the struggle to end the arms race on earth and to prevent the militarization of space. This was stressed by Horst Sindermann, GDR People's Chamber president and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo in talks held today in Berlin with Mauricio Diaz, vice president of the National Congress of Nicaragua. The GDR is striving actively for peace on all continents and advocates the solution of all conflicts through businesslike dialogue and cooperation in the interests of the amelioration of the international situation. Therefore, the people of the GDR are also linked in firm solidarity with the people of Nicaragua in their struggle against the threat from U.S. imperialism and its accomplices.

Sindermann briefed his guest on the initiatives of GDR workers on the eve of the People's Chamber and bezirk assembly elections (8 June) which mirror the deep understanding of GDR citizens that the political stability and economic dynamism of the GDR represent a direct contribution to the preservation and safeguarding of peace.

Mauricio Diaz spoke in detail about action by Nicaragua to improve the situation in Central America and referred to the readiness of his country to negotiate on the reduction of arms in Central America. The Nicaraguan politician is visiting the GDR at the invitation of the CDU Main Executive.

PEOPLE'S CHAMBER CANDIDATES MEET CONSTITUENTS

Sindermann, Others Meet Voters

LD222333 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1946 GMT 22 May 86

[Excerpts] Halle, 22 May (ADN) -- Top candidates and other candidates for the elections to the People's Chamber and the bezirk assemblies on 8 June had talks with working people and voters in their constituencies on Thursday.

Today on the Domplatz in Halle, one of five inner-city construction sites in the city, there were cordial discussions between builders and Horst Sindermann, SED Politburo member and president of the People's Chamber. The top candidate for the GDR's highest popular representation in Constituency 29 learned about how the people of Halle are making their city, which celebrates its 1025th anniversary in July, more pleasant and attractive. It is a wonderful task, in line with socialism, to build bright, friendly homes precisely in the oldest quarters of the city, Horst Sindermann said. Since 1981 over 20,000 new and modernized homes have been completed in Halle.

On the same day SED Politburo members Horst Dohlus, Guenter Schabowski an Alfred Neumann; Politburo candidate member Werner Walde and other top candidates also met voters.

The top candidate for Constituency 35, Construction Minister Wofgang Junker, took the opportunity of a foundation stone laying ceremony for a new residential area in Sangerhausen to hold talks with the voters.

Around 1,000 young workers, employees, apprentices, scientists, students, and senior pupils welcomed Politburo member Guenter Schabowski, secretary of the SED Central Committee and first secretary of the SED Berlin Bezirk Executive, in the Congress Hall on Alexanderplatz in Berlin. He pointed out that for the 40 representatives of Berlin to be elected to the People's Chamber 55 candidates had been nominated; for the election of the 225 deputies to the City Assembly, 300 candidates have been proposed.

Guenter Schabowski thanked the representatives of the approximately 220,000 young people of Berlin and their friends from the GDR for their contribution to Berlin's good balance.

Werner Walde, candidate member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and first secretary of the Cottbus Bezirk Executve, today met voters in the Hoyerswerda town hall.

Krenz Attends Meeting

LD231817 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1617 GMT 23 May 86

[Excerpts] Rostock, 23 May (ADN) -- Since the eighth SED Congress living conditions have improved for about one third of the citizens of the 4 towns and 42 communities on the Island of Ruegen, with its 85,000 inhabitants. By 1990 a further 4,560 homes are due to be newly built or modernized.

Living conditions will therefore improve for a further 14,000 inhabitants of the island. This was pointed out in Bergen (Rostock Bezirk) at an exchange of views between the mayors of Ruegen and the top candidates for the People's Chamber in Constituency 67, Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretray of the SED Central Committee, and in Constituency 66 Ernst Timm, member of the SED Central Committe, and first secretary of the Rostock Bezirk Executive.

Egon Krenz, known personally by many of the representatives of the people from his work as an FDJ functionary in the Ruegen Kreis, pointed out that the democratic work of all citizens which unfolds broadly in everyday life is an expression of their trust in the policy of the SED and its alliance partners. With the practical implementation of the law on the local popular representations, a further development in the state bodies in the towns and communities is taking place. Whoever votes for the candidates of the National Front, he said, does so in the knowledge that the election manifesto, based on the decisions of the party congress, accords with the interests of the whole people. In the afternoon Egon Krenz took part in a forum discussion with young voters in the town hall.

Axen Visits Chemical Plant

LD262115 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 26 May 86

[Excerpts] With fulfilled plans into the election: This motto again provided a focus in many places in our country where candidates and deputies met their electors, drew up balance sheets, and set new targets. Again there were cordial meetings between people's representatives and citizens of all classes and strata as part of the preparations for the elections to the People's Chamber, the Berlin City Assembly, and the bezirk assembles. For example, in the Herbert Warnke chemical-fiber works in Guben, Herman Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, deputy of our highest people's representative body and once again a candidate, was cordially welcomed. Wolfgang Neuss reports:

[Neuss] The 7,200 workers in this large enterprise, part of the Schwarza chemical-fiber combine, today welcomed the People's Chamber deupty and candidate for the elections on 8 June, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committe, Comrade Hermann Axen. In the applied technology section of the research and development department, Hermann Axen was welcomed by 29-year-old chemist Regina Reek, head of a youth research collective.

[Begin recording] [Reek] I am pleased to be able to welcome you here, and I want to assure you on behalf of my collective that we will contribute to the fulfillment of the resolutions of the 11th party congress and to the implementation of the peace policy of our party. Our task in particular is a task that contributes to producing a new type of fiber important to our ntional economy. In honor of the national elections on 8 June, we have pledged to fulfill this task 4 weeks in advance. I also want to tell you that we, as a young researchers' collective, are decisively against NATO's misuse of chemistry and its development and the stationing of new barbaric mass-destruction weapons, and that we call on the FRG Government to react positively to the proposals which have been made by the socialist countries.

Dear Comrade Axen, with my vote on 8 June I want to make my pledge for peace and socialism and I want to express my confidence in and my agreement with the candidates of the National Front.

[Axen] I want to thank you for your welcome, for your friendly words. I want to thank you for your confidence, as I am a candidate. You can be assured that we are doing everything to safeguard the good, peaceful socialist path.

I also want to thank you for your high appraisal of and support for the policies of our party and government with respect to the creation of a chemical weapon-free zone in Central Europe, here in the heart of Europe where there is a large chemical industry and a large population and where the use of chemical weapons would, of course, be no less devastating than nuclear weapons. This task is particularly urgent today, because on 22 May in Brussels and 28-29 May in Halifax Canada, the NATO bodies -- earlier the Council of Defense Ministers, and now the Council of Foreign Ministers -- intend to decide on the production of completely new, much more dangerous -- potentially the most dangerous and worst -- mass-destruction weapons in the chemical field, the so-called binary weapons. These will of course then be stationed in central and Western Europe, and particularly on FRG territory.

[Reek] We also want to thank you for the trust that you place in us and for the constructive peace policy of our party, which we support fully.

[Axen] We will make a great effort, you can count on that. I do not think we need to talk about the candidates, you know us. We will do everything to justify your trust. We come from the working class, we know why we are here -- namely, for the people. [end recording]

Tisch Visits Garment Factory

LD261951 East Berlin Vocie of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Workers in the Rostock youth fashion enterprise announced their firm trust in the GDR's forward-looking peace and social policy at an election meeting with FDGB Chairman Harry Tisch. They made clear that they do not conisder it to be a gift but they intended to answer it with high growth rates in production. Many awards from international fairs and fashion competitions show the level of quality already achieved in attractive leisure wear. Harry Tisch, who is a candidate for the People's Chamber, expressly stated his view that youth should be given responsibility. Wide scope for this is offered in the further automation of the production processes. This is necessary in order to achieve next year's product innovation target of 70 percent. The most recent social policy measures for young mothers found a particular response in the enterprise, whose workforce is almost 90 percent women and girls.

The People's chamber leading candidates Werner Jarowinsky, Heinz Kessler, Werner Krolikowski, Siegfried Lorenz, and Gerhard Schuerer also took part in election meetings for citizens from all classes and strata.

Politburo Members Meet Voters

LD262209 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1910 GMT 26 May 86

[Excerpts] Berlin, 26 May (ADN) -- Candidates for the elections to the People's Chamber and to the bezirk assemblies on 8 June held further talks with citizens in their constituencies today.

The GDR, together with the peace-loving people of the world, supports the peace proposals of the Soviet Union, said Werner Krolikowski, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, in the chemical fiber works in Premnitz (Potsdam Bezirk).

"Our most important contribution toward this aim is the strengthening of socialism," the leading candidate for the People's Chamber emphasized. It is currently being shown "that the maintenance of the approximate military balance, which we want to see realized at an ever lower level, was and is a fundamental precondition for curbing the most aggressive circles of imperialism."

Leading candidate for the People's Chamber Guenther Jahn, member of the SED Central Committee and first secretary of the Potsdam Bezirk Executive, also spoke at the meeting with young voters in the same enterprise. He said that the activity of the People's Chamber deputies was determined by the fact that they stand up with all their strength and their best knowledge and conscience for the aims and tasks mentioned in the election appeal.

Also today, the members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo, Hermann Axen, Werner Jarowinsky, Heinz Kessler, Siegfried Lorenz, Guenter Schabowski, Harry Tisch, and Gerhard Schuerer also met with voters.

The SED stands firmly by its word to solve the housing problem as a social issue by 1990, affirmed Gerhard Schuerer, chairman of the State Planning Commission and candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, in Leipzig. he was meeting with voters at a contruction site near the city center. Schuerer then visited an enterprise of the Leipzig-Grimma chemical plant construction combine.

At a meeting with young voters in the Wilhelm Pieck town of Guben (Cottbus Bezirk), Hermann Azen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, referred to the close connection between peace preservation, economic growth, national prosperity, and the defence capacity of socialism. "In the spirit of the election appeal we advocate that the arms race be ended and a radical amelioration of the international situation be attained."

In the Schleusingen (Suhl Bezirk) electrical engine works, Werner Jarowinsky, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, thanked the working people for their work of implementing the party's economic strategy. As section head Guenther Diekmann said, the collectives are supporting the peace proposals of the Soviet Union with high performances daily, and they are making their decision in the elections with overfulfilled plans. "We shall continue to proceed along this successful path of safeguarding peace and strengthening our workers' and peasants' power, supported by the trust of our people," Werner Jarowinsky said.

Guenter Schabowski, first secretary of the Berlin SED Bezirk Executive, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, said in Hellersdorf, a Berlin borough of new buildings, that the candidates of the National Front stand for a policy that represents the fundamental interests of the people and to which all people of goodwill can say "yes", regardless of their orgigin or religion.

KADAR SPEAKS TO FACTORY WORKERS IN BUDAPEST

AU140739 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 30 Apr 86 p 3

[Denes Maros report on speech by Janos Kadar, general secretary of MSZMP, at a meeting with employees of the Kender-Juta and Politextil Enterprise in Budapest on 29 April: "Janos Kadar: We Can Succeed in This Country Through Labor and the Strength of Socialism"]

[Text] First Kadar expressed thanks for the reception given for him, and then he explained that we are currently preparing for the traditional and great solidarity celebration of the working class which has in our homeland become the celebration of us all, of the whole nation.

"Your collective can prepare to celebrate this day with good feelings" -- he continued -- "because it has been apparent from the reports and speeches here that your success is demonstrated by the fact that you have won the outstanding enterprise title for five times and you can deservedly hope for the sixth one as well. For this reason, I congratulate the administration and political leaders of the enterprise and the entire collective with all its employees, because these successes could only be achieved through joint efforts.

"In your present activities another factor plays a role too; namely, the fact that this factory has a great and long-standing tradition in the workers movement. The Hungarian workers movement has always, even during the capitalist system, found support in this factory. This can be felt up to the present day and seen in the fact that the ratio of party members and permanent employees is far beyond the industrial average in the country. This factor and the strength of the socialist brigade movement are surely reasons for the success. We may say this in another way. What you have achieved is, above all, based on united efforts, the firm's good political atmosphere, order, and discipline."

Next, Janos Kadar called attention to some other aspects of the enterprise's activity which are closely related to key projects of the entire national economy. As he said, this factory was the first one among the light industry firms which, rather early in the seventies, changed its production pattern according to the requirements of the international market. "It was correct to preserve traditions in the name of the factory and to add a new name that refers to plastic materials, although if one looks around, nobody is working with hemp and jute anymore on the machine lines. You produce products that we require from the entire Hungarian industry: modern goods that stand competition on every market. I know that this changeover was not easy -- neither was it easy elsewhere -- and it often required the collective to sacrifice even the days off. However, the vital question was to take a step in this direction, and the other important factors are to rely on people's consciousness, social responsibility, and individual interest alike. This has been the real meaning behind the new economic management system introduced in 1968 and behind many other steps we have taken since then. It seems that you managed to create again and again harmony among the interests of society, the factory's collective, and the individual. This aim should be pursued more and more in all fields of the people's economy."

Next, the party general secretary referred to some remarks made by others at the meeting. He repeated the words of one speaker, saying that one has to work more and better year after year, and added that "this is also true in the everyday life of us all. Labor at a higher level is always a valid requirement." Referring to problems connected to shortages in manpower he called the replacement of the working class one of the great questions of our future.

"This is a major matter that concerns the entire society" -- he stressed -- "and we cannot settle the issue by putting the blame on young people for turning their attention toward an easier type of life."

"This issue has many factors. Now I only mention one, the responsibility of parents. The attitude, whereby people say 'let us give the child everything that we could not enjoy,' could lead to the point where young people lack responsibility. And without this it is very difficult to overcome the difficulties of setting up an independent life."

Referring to the 3-shift work method he stressed: "The future requires the introduction of continuous production in all places where the opportunity exists. We cannot allow ourselves to create new technologies and operate the valuable and effective machinery at half power."

He showed understanding for the opinion referring to the creation of a more just tax system and its modernization, and added that it is on the agenda to review the present system and to adjust it to social requirements. "This question is related to our efforts to make people's income more proportionate to performance" -- he continued. "The other side of this requirement is to keep matters of social justice in mind, in other words, those whose incomes are high should pay a larger contribution to covering public expenses."

Next Janos Kadar spoke about the fact that our problems are at present often discussed in our society -- in the press and on various social and professional forums. He said that "this does not matter, because one has to know and speak about them in order to take a realistic stance and solve difficulties. However, for the same reason it is also necessary to be aware of our achievements. If we do not talk about them, if we forget them, then even our labor, our everyday struggle might look hopeless."

"We do have achievements, and epochal changes, but we often go around, taking no notice of them. For example, we have been talking -- and rightly so -- about the housing situation as the most critical social issue. Yet, at the same time, hundreds of thousands of homes have been built country-wide. In Budapest today, there are more than 800,000 individually owned apartments and this is approximately the same figure as the number of families living in town. There are 2.4-2.8 persons per dwelling. Of course, the distribution is not exactly proportionate to demands, but all this is still proof of great changes.

"The first time I came to the Kender-Juta was in 1931 when we were organizing an ad-hoc communist meeting" -- continued the party general secretary. "I remember poorly dressed women commuting from villages, many of whom looked, at the age of 30, to be some 10 or 20 years older. Let us look around in the country today; more and more, the opposite is true! During the May Day celebrations, I often take a look at the children marching along with their parents. To see their care-free cheerfulness reminds me that if we struggled for nothing else, it was worth it, for the children. The change in the living conditions include the achievements of the socialist system and provide meaning for the efforts of our working population."

Referring to the importance of appreciating our achievements, Janos Kadar reminded the listeners that "at the beginning of the socialist era we proclaimed demands, achievements, and rights first and only afterwards did we start creating the necessary financial requirements. This practice does return occasionally.

"We have, for example, introduced the 5-day work week and there are a lot of people today who do not seem to understand that we are trying to avoid breaks lasting 3 or 4 days.

I agree with those who see the disadvantage of such breaks, because a 3-day stop can ause a great lag in the production of the entire country and such a break is especially damaging if it causes a further 1/2 day interruption twice.

"In allocating wages, the most important thing is to provide the requirements for productivity. Incomes increased considerably in this firm too, but it was done in a way that the conditions for it were created within the entire enterprise. This is the only correct way. We can only progress if fine words are followed by action. The Hungarian nation's historic path is socialism and we can succeed in this country by labor and the strength of socialism."

In conclusion, the party general secretary spoke about the fact that we have to carry out our duties in complicated international circumstances. Referring to foreign policy issues, he pointed out that "the recent peace proposals of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact are just and suit the interests of both parties.

"All the proposals of a program for creating a world free of mass destruction weapons, of the concept of equal security, and of a disarmament achieved by mutual verification provide an opportunity to create a more peaceful world. However, no encouraging answer has as yet been received from the other side; rather the opposite, news is coming about fresh tension-causing steps. However, there is no other way for mankind but peace, and this must be recognized by everybody, regardless of ideology. There are two social systems, and if we want to survive we must learn to live with each other, to live in peace. I hope that both parties understand this correctly and common sense will prevail" -- concluded Janos Kadar, and wished further successes to his hosts.

This discussion, which went on till early afternoon, concluded yesterday's [29 April] visit by Janos Kadar in Angyalfold.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HOLD SESSION 22 MAY

LD222244 Budapest MTI in English 1633 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 22 (MTI) -- At its Thursday session the Council of Ministers heard a report by Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar on his friendly working visit to Prague on May 19. The Council of Ministers approved the report. The government discussed a report by the president of the National Planning Office on the implementation of the 1986 national economic plan, and stated that the processes complying with the requirements were only gradually coming about. As a consequence, the government has taken further measures to help the implementation of the 1986 plan.

The Council of Ministers discussed and approved a report by the finance minister on the implementation of the 1985 state budget, and decided to present it to parliament. The government authorized the finance minister to put the report on last year's financial and economic revisions at the disposal of parliamentary deputies.

The government surveyed the implementation of tasks arising from the central computer development scheme in the 6th Five-Year Plan period, and stated that the plan helped set the foundations of an advanced computer indutry and computer culture in Hungary.

The chairman of the Science Policy Committee informed the government on initial experiences in the implementation of national research programmes in the 7th Five-Year Plan period. The Council of Ministers noted the report.

PAL MEETS NATIONALITY GROUPS, DISCUSSES POLICY

LD220849 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] The leaders of the nationalities living in Hungary sometimes say that many of their fellow countrymen of Hungarian nationality perceive only unilaterally, through festive cultural programs, the multilateral everyday work of the nationality policy which has been consistent and balanced for decades. This was discussed at a meeting today.

There are no unresolved fundamental issues regarding the nationalities in Hungary. This was emphasized by Lenard Pal, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, in Budapest when he met with leaders of the nationality groups in Hungary. Lenard Pal stressed that Hungarian nationality policy is not subordinated to circumstantial tactical changes. Its practice does not depend on the size of the nationalities. The people of nationlities living in our country, just like the Hungarians living in neighboring countries, are loyal citizens; this is not changed by their mother-tongue, kinship, or tradition linking them also to other peoples speaking the same tongue. We consider this dual linkage to be natural. We recognize it and support it, Lenard Pal emphasized.

WESTERN MICROCHIP JOINT VENTURE SOUGHT

LD282313 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 28 May 86

[Excerpts] Both socialist and Western partners have already offered help to the Hungrarian microelectronics industry, which found itself in a difficult situation as a result of the fire on Monday [26 May]. Gryula Meszaros, a representative of the Ministry of Industry, said at a press conference at the Budapest International Fair that the creation of Soviet-Hungarian and a Western-Hungarian production joint venture is in progress; both enterprises would manufacture chips too.

[Begin Meszaros recording] If our foreign partners, capitalist and socialist, with whom in the past we had a traditional chip supply link, can provide the volume of chips lost as a result of the fire, then the assembly and measurement plant of the microelectronics enterprise can assemble these chips into a ready product. There would then be no loss -- in this optimal case -- regarding the domestic industrial users or in our export deliveries either. [end recording]

USSR'S MISHIN LEADS KOMSOMOL DELEGATION ON VISIT

Addresses Friendship Rally

LD262056 Budapest MTI in English 1911 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 26 (MTI) -- A mass friendship rally was held Monday in Szekesfehervar, west of Budapest. Present at the event was the delegation of the Komsomol of the USSR which had attended the Eleventh Congress of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union, headed by First Secretary of the Central Committee of the All Union Lenin Communist Youth Union, Viktor Maksimovich Mishin.

Csaba Hamori, first secretary of the Central Committee of KISZ, in his address, stressed that the 13th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the USSR had equally called for an acceleration in the rate of development, the mobilization of intellectual forces currently still unused and the evolvement of the creative spirit in people.

The programmes of both congresses gave attractive tasks to the youth, ones that will be determining for many years to come, and both youth unions are happy to take a share in implementing them. The requirement for rejuvination and for a change in peace was also formulated at the 11th KISZ Congress.

In his address, Viktor Mishin, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Lenin Komsomol passed on the greetings of the Soviet people and Soviet youth, and then discussed the responsible work which had characterized the 11th KISZ Congress. He voiced the conviction that the Hungarian Communist Youth Union is effectively doing its share to educate the young people to be patriots and internationalists. He reminded the audience that the USSR and its peoples were doing everything in their power to maintain peace and prevent nuclear war.

Received by Nemeth

LD272027 Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 27 (MTI) -- On Tuesday Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party [HSWP] received the delegation of the All Union Lenin Communist Youth Union currently in Budapest, headed by Viktor Mishin, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Lenin Komsomol. Present at the talks was Csaba Hamori, member of the Political Committee of the HSWP, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union.

Gives News Conference

LD272038 Budapest MTI in English 1809 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 27 (MTI) -- The experience gained by the All Union Lenin Communist Youth Union in Hungary since it arrived on May 22nd was the subject of the press conference in Budapest given by Viktor Mishin, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Lenin Komsomol.

Speaking of his impressions of the 11th Congress of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union (KISZ) he stressed: The Komsomol delegation observed the series of discussions at the supreme forum of KISZ with lively interest for among other reasons, because the Komsomolists have already begun preparations for their 20th congress, scheduled for next year. Debate in a creative spirit, which they had observed at the 11th congress of the Hungarian young communists will help them in their own preparations.

He then went on to say that on Tuesday in Budapest, the cooperation program between KISZ and Lenin Komsomol had been signed for 1986-1990. In it they particularly stressed the expansion and intensification of relations. In the future intentions are to have cooperation between the young communists of the two countries take place principally in the basic units. This means that the young people of related enterprises and institutes should debate the problems of common concern in basic unit level organizations.

Viktor Mishin discussed the fact that following the 27th congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union the Komsomol members organized a plenary meeting in the USSR and there they resolved upon the major trends in the further development of the youth union. With better organization than before they want to come closer to the young people not only with words, but principally, with deeds. In the basic Komsomol units particular stress in the future is to go to remedying the real problems of the young people.

There is to be struggle against the greatest enemy of education, formalism, and attention is to be devoted to updating organizational life. A new feature of Komsomol activity is to be organization of the leisure time of the young people, and to exile bureaucracy and formalism in the process.

The Soviet young people received the resolutions of the 27th Congress of the CPSU enthusiastically and support them, which can be seen in the fact that their activeness in work and political publicity has increased significantly. Komsomol is striving to create the best conditions possible for the evolvement of the initiative ability of young people.

In reply to questions from journalists Viktor Mishin stated: First of all we want to let the young people know how complex an issue it is to accelerate socio-economic development. It is the task of Komsomol to help the young people to understand the complexity of this task and to mobilize so that the young people participate more effectively than earlier in technological and scientific development, in the comprehensive reconstruction of industry. In connection with the young program of Soviet television the first secretary of the Central Committee of Komsomol stressed: They continue to retain the recommendation to establish a youth channel, and seek the way to make programs that attract the interest of youth to an even greater degree in the Youth Editorial Department of television.

IRAN'S SHEYKH OL-ESLAM HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

AU232038 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 10 May 86 p 4

[Report by ""P.V.:" "Press Conference at the Iranian Embassy -- From Our Correspondent" -- capitalized passages published in italics]

[Text] On Friday [9 May] afternoon the Iranian deputy foreign minister gave a press conference. He stressed that the discussions with his Hungarian partners WERE USEFUL. He mentioned that they had both seen possibilities for expanding economic relations. He stated as follows: HE HANDED THE HUNGARIAN PRIME MINISTER A PERSONAL MESSAGE FROM HOSEYN MUSAVI, THE HEAD OF THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT.

The staff member of MAGYAR HIRLAP asked whether there was any agreement on the date of the visit by the head of the Iranian Government, and he answered: PREPARATIONS HAVE ALREADY BEEN MADE FOR THIS IMPORTANT OCCASION but no time had as yet been fixed. In any case, the visit will take place this year. During the Budapest talks the parties agreed that they will make mutual efforts to hold REGULAR political contacts and TO FURTHER EXPAND THEM. He added that the two countries' opposition to imperialism and their constructive activity in international organizations PROVIDE A GOOD BASIS for cooperation. Similarly, the turnover of goods between Iran and Hungary is positive and has shown a manifold increase since the victory of the Islamic revolution.

Answering another question, Hoseyn Hojjat Sheykh ol-Eslam explained that his country expresses its SHARP CRITICISM of the American aggression aginst Libya, as well as of those efforts by American imperialism which ENDANGER the countries in the Middle East region and the liberation movements worldwide. Washington's gross violation is aimed at INTIMIDATING the latter and the countries opposing imperialism, but this policy will bring no results.

Referring to the Iraq-Iran war, the deputy foreign minister put the responsibility on Iraq for triggering an armed conflict and protracting it. He stressed that the Iranian Government DOES NOT INTEND to escalate the Gulf war in the region.

CSSR STATE PLANNING CHAIRMAN VISITS BUDAPEST

Arrives 25 May

LD251441 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Svatopluk Potac, Czechoslovak vice premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, arrived in Budapest today. He will have talks with Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and chairman of the National Planning Office, to coordinate national economic plans for Czechoslovakia and Hungary after 1990 and intensify cooperation between both planning bodies. They will examine jointly the draft of the program for economic, scientific, and technological cooperation between both countries up to the year 2000.

Received by Faluvegi, Marothy

LD261822 Budapest MTI in English 1702 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 28 (MTI) -- Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, president of the Hungarian National Planning Office and Svatopluk Potac, deputy prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia, president of the State Planning Commission held talks in Budapest May 25th and 26th on economic and technological-scientific cooperation between the two countries. They came to agreement on coordination of national economic plans. They marked the themes for cooperation which are important from the point of view of economic strategy and will determine tht development trend of economic relations on longer term. Among these special attention is being devoted to cooperation in the manufacture of passenger cars, to micro-electronic and chemical fibre production. They examined the long term draft program for economic and technological-scientific cooperation up to 2000, which is the foundation for the perspective development of economic cooperation. They briefed one another on topical issues related to the advance of the systems of economic control and management in the two countries. They concluded that the planning bodies of the two countries are to continue consultations on the theoretical problems related to the perfection of national economic planning and management.

Laszlo Marothy, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers received Svatopluk Potac in parliament Monday. Participating in the talks, in a cordial, comradely atmosphere was Lajos Faluvegi, and also present was Ondrej Durej, ambassador to Hungary of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia.

ROMANIAN FIRST DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER VISITS

Arrives in Budapest

LD261659 Budapest MTI in English 1558 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 26 (MTI) -- Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania arrived in Budapest Monday for an official visit. The guest was received at Ferihegy Airport by Lajos Czinege, deputy prime minister, and also present was Nicolae Veres, Romania's ambassador to Hungary. After this, negotiations between Hungary and Romania began. The Hungarian negotiation group is headed by Laszlo Marothy, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and the Romanian group by Gheorghe Oprea.

Leaves After Talks

LD282235 Budapest MTI in English 1854 GMT 28 May 86

["Hungary-Romania Talks" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, May 28 (MTI) -- On invitation of Laszlo Marothy, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy chairman of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania paid an official friendly visit to Hungary May 26th to 28th.

At their talks Laszlo Marothy and Gheorghe Oprea briefed one another on the social and economic development of one another's countries and on forthcoming tasks. In the spirit of the highest level meeting of 1977, both parties are ready to advance political, economic, cultural, tourist and other relations. They concluded that economic relations between the two countries have advanced but are still less than what economic conditions and being neighbours would allow.

The deputy prime ministers pointed out that further measures are necessary for successful fulfilment of the resolutions approved at the meeting of government heads in April 1985. At the talks they called for the expansion of commodity turnover, and to do this they set up the goal of signing foreign trade contracts for 1986 as soon as possible as well as that of preparing commodity deliveries for 1987. They considered a joint position on third markets to be very important. They agreed that production cooperation and specialization had to be expanded. They agreed to among other things, accelerate the elaboration of agreements to produce and deliver plant protection agents, pharmaceuticals and machine tools in a division of labour. The deputy prime ministers signed a memorandum on the negotiations.

Gheorghe Oprea was received by Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

The Romanian guest met with Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry and Zoltan Juhar, minister of home trade. He visited the Budapest international fair and the Videoton telecommunications technology factory.

Gheorghe Oprea left Budapest Wednesday.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER MARJAI VISITS AUSTRIA

Departs for Vienna

LD251538 Budapest MTI in English 1442 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 25 (MTI) -- Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, left for an official visit to Austria on Sunday on the invitation of Norbert Steger, vice-chancellor and minister of trade, commerce and industry.

Talks With Trade Minister

LD251904 Budapest MTI in English 1831 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Vienna, May 25 (MTI) -- Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, who arrived for an official visit to Vienna on Sunday, started talks with Norbert Steger, vice-chancellor and minister of trade, commerce and industry.

Investment Contract Signed

LD282120 Budapest MTI in English 1612 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Vienna, May 28 (MTI) -- A contract was signed in Vienna Wednesday concerning Austria's participation in the investment project to construct a barrage system at Gabchikovo-Nagymaros. For Hungary the contract was signed by the heads of the Hungarian Electrical Works Trust and the National Investment Company for Water Affairs, while for Austria it was signed by Osterreichische Elektrizitatswirtschaft-ag and Osterreichische Donaukraftwerke ag.

Present at the ceremonious signature were Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai and Austrian Vice-Chancellor Norbert Steger, minister of trade and industry, who then signed a joint statement. In it they reiterated the willingness of the two governments to promote fulfillment of this contract.

During his official visit to Austria which ended Wednesday Jozsef Marjai was received by Austrian Chancellor Fred Sinowatz. The Hungarian deputy prime minister held several private talks and larger scale negotiations with several members of the Austrian Government, and he also had discussions with the heads of several Austrian banks, and industrial and commercial companies.

Participating in the talks were members of the delegation accompanying Jozsef Marjai including State Secretary for Foreign Trade Istvan Torok, for Industry Ferenc Horvath, Deputy Foreign Minister Laszlo Kovacs and vice president of the National Office for Water Affairs Miklos Breinich. Also present was Janos Nagy, Hungary's ambassador to Austria.

At the talks numerous issues important to Hungarian-Austrian relations were examined. Particularly great attention was devoted to opportunities for developing economic cooperation, for advancing conditions and for expanding cooperation in production. At the talks preparations were made for further negotiations between the heads and members of the two governments. The partners to the discussion reiterated their interest in a more rapid and more harmonic development of relations which are of advantage to both countries.

On his way home from Vienna the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers stopped in Eisenstadt where together with the heads of the Province of Burgenland he exchanged views on the situation of cooperation in the frontier region and the tasks to smoothly advance relations.

At the ceremony where the contract was signed Wednesday Jozsef Marjai stressed that, "this agreement was the result of lengthy, careful, circumspect work, and it is highly significant not only from the point of view of energy production, but from those of improving living conditions, flood protection and shipping as well." Among the important elements of cooperation he stressed that the agreement shares the load of the investment on long term and makes it possible to take advantage of the wealth of Austrian experience in hydro-power station construction.

An extraordinarily many-sided scientific survey of the region and of environment protection, unprecedented in Europe preceded the planning, Jozsef Marjai stressed, pointing out that the agreement opens perspectives for new forms of cooperation in Hungarian-Austrian relations which are developing in an excellent manner, which means that it is also significant from the consideration of all-European cooperation, the process of Helsinki.

The contract was discussed in a similar spirit by Vice Chancellor Norbert Steger, minister of trade who pointed out that with the construction of the power station and the new, heavy duty long distance lines it would become possible to conduct an extensive exchange of power between East and West, from the CMEA countries through neutral Austria and Switzerland, to the countries that are members of the Western Europe community. Thus, the Austro-Hungarian agreement is a building block in all-European peaceful development in the spirit of Helsinki. Even on long term satisfaction of demands for energy is only possible through the coordination of economic and environment protection considerations, even if certain believers in environment protection see this in a one-sided way, stressed the leading Austrian political figure.

SZUROS RETURNS FROM VISIT TO NORTH KOREA

LD251624 Budapest MTI in English 1502 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 25 (MTI) -- Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] Central Committee, paid a visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on May 19-23 on the invitation of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee. He held cordial and friendly talks with Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the CC, on party and state relations, current international issues and questions of the communist and workers' movement.

Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, met Matyas Szuros.

Matyas Szuros returned to Budapest on Sunday.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT RETURNS FROM GDR

LD292109 Budapest MTI in English 1900 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 29 (MTI) -- Istvan Sarlos, president of the Hungarian National Assembly, who visited the GDR on the invitation of Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, returned to Budapest on Thursday.

The parties gave briefs on the work of legislations in their countries, and the activity and working methods of standing committees. They were of the opinion tht the two parliaments' relations were good and agreed to strengthen and extend cooperation. The parties discussed the role of parliaments in peace and security in Europe and the international relations of the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic and the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic. They stressed the increasing role of the national groups of the interparliamentary union in protecting world peace and promoting cooperation between nations.

Istvan Sarlos invited Horst Sindermann for a visit to Hungary. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

CULTURAL COOPERATION TALKS WITH GDR CLOSE

LD282316 Budapest MTI in English 1837 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 28 (MTI) -- The 14th session of the intergovernmental committee of the Hungarian People's Republic and the German Democratic Republic of cultural and scientific cooperation concluded its session Wednesday with the signing of an agenda [as received].

At the session of the committee, headed by Jozsef Drecin, state secretary of the Ministry of Culture, president of the Hungarian section and Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary for foreign affairs, president of the GDR section, consultations were held on the cultural and scientific relations of the two countries. Cooperation in literature and book publishing, as well as in the acitivity of the associations of musicians was qualified as successful, and recommendations were made on further improving work, and making it more intensive. They dealt in detail with the worthy manner of celebrating the 175th anniversary of the birth and 100th anniversary of the death of Franz Liszt in both Hungary and the GDR in 1986, and with preparations for the celebrations to mark the 750 anniversary of the founding of Berlin scheluded for 1987.

Herbert Krolikowski and Deputy Minister of Culture Klaus Hopcke. who was in Budapest as a member of the GDR delegation, were received by Minister of Culture Bela Kopeczi.

On Wednesday Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Miklos Barity held talks with Herbert Krolikowski on topical issues of the international situation. The state secretary was received by Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi.

The delegation of the GDR left Budapest Wednesday.

VARKONYI ADDRESSES PEACE RALLY OF CLERGYMEN

LD2 2345 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] A peace rally took place in Budapest. The Hungarian Foreign Minister delivered a speech today to priests and clergymen of various churches and denominations.

The creation of lasting peace on earth is the primary condition of our safeguarding civilization; this means a qualitatively new phase in the development of mankind. That can be the final goal of every endeavor aimed at peace, said Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs, this morning, at the Budapest peace rally of the clergymen of the capital's churches and denominations. The rally took place as part of the month of peace and friendship series of programs in May, and forms part of the other actions for the UN Year of Peace.

The political atmosphere, which has been tense for years, puts the world to a great test, said the foreign minister. Now, more than at any other time there is a need to judge every political event soberly no matter where it occurs in the world. He also emphasized that in the year of peace various initiatives by small countries can have great significance, and Hungarian foreign policy endeavors to do its own share in this.

FALUVEGI RECEIVES PRC ECONOMY OFFICIAL 27 MAY

AU280950 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 27 May 86 p 6

[Text] Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Gao Shangquan, deputy chairman of the State Commission for Restructuring the Economic System of the PRC. They exchanged views on the current tasks of the system of economic management. Also present at the meeting was Zhu Ankang, ambassador of the PRC in Budapest.

IMF MAJORITY APPROVES MEMBERSHIP; U.S. ABSTAINS

LD300828 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] REUTER reports from Washington that the IMF has approved Poland's membership of the fund by a majority vote. Thus the over 6 years long wait of our country for the possibility of joining the IMF has ended. REUTER reports too that when the decision was being voted on, the United States abstained. Andrzej Borkowski comments:

Advantages of belonging to the IMF caused most countries of the world to join. When I am speaking about the advantages I have in mind, most of all, the possibility of drawing credit from this institution -- the credits which are so difficult to get for Poland at present -- of course, after the state applying for credits has presented an improvement program for its economic situation and such a program has been approved by the fund. Furthermore this creates the possibility of gaining greater credibility on the world financial market and also opens up the prospect of joining the World Bank which, in turn, creates a chance for additional credits. Of course, we must be aware that the IMF will not take the burden of indebtedness away from us, it can only alleviate it by granting us, in the future, credits on better terms than available on the market, which would make it easier for us, for instance, to modernize our economy faster. But one must stress the following clearly: The development of the economy and dealing with the indebtedness will still be in our hands and will depend most of all on the pace of the development of our exports.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION ACCORD SIGNED WITH ROMANIA

AU231938 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Warsaw AGERPRESS 23/5/1986 -- A programme on collaboration between the Ministry of Technical and Material Supply and Control of Fixed Assets Administration of Romania and the Ministry of Economy of Materials and Fuels of Poland was signed in Warsaw. At the conclusion of his Polish visit the Romanian minister of technical and material supply and control of fixed assets administration, Petre Preoteasa, called on Zbignew Szaladja, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland.

MESSNER DISCUSSES ECONOMIC REFORM IMPLEMENTATION

LD290915 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 28 May 86

[Premier Zbigniew Messner interviewed by reporter Wanda Pawlowicz on 28 May on the issue of economic reform -- place not given]

[Text] Today Premier Zbigniew Messner was at a meeting organized by the Main Councils of the Chief Technical Organization [NOT] and the Polish Economic Society [PTE] on the subject of the introduction of the economic reform.

[Begin recording] [Pawlowicz] Mr Premier, how do you evaluate today's meeting of scientists and technical engineers?

[Messner] I appraise the meeting very highly, as it dealt with an exceptionally important initiative.

Regarding such an important milieu as the milieu of technical engineers and also master technicians functioning across the whole country, let us say in almost every enterprise, in every voivodship, the social initiatives they have undertaken are the discussion on the problems associated with the preparations for the tenth congress and, among other things, the discussion of the theses, but not just the theses, all the problems of our social, political, but above all economic life. [as heard]

[Pawlowicz] The economic reform has been being introduced for 4 years and, somehow, everyone is complaining about it.

[Messner] About its operation. The economic reform is an exceptionally difficult problem. After all, rebuilding the economic system over 4 years does require a lot ofeffort,, an increased material and psychological effort in all spheres. As I view it, despite the fact that the reform continues to be widely introduced and implemented, here and there various types of phenomena show up which either render repugnant [as heard] its many mechanisms, for instance the social [word indistinct] or, for instance, do not have the effect which some people expect -- for instance, how some people imagine the theoretical side would function. From this, too, the various views are very debatable, but these voices must be listened to after the tenth congress, for the tenth congress will surely confirm our line on reforming the economy. After the tenth congress, we will continue to perfect the process of reforming the economy.

[Pawlowicz] The voices of NOT and PTE will surely be a great help.

[Messner] Well, they are of decisive significance, as this is an opinion-making milieu. At the same time, they are involved in implementation on a day-to-day basis. NOT has 6 million members, and I think that in the next few months there will be even more attention devoted to contacts with it. [end recording]

Says Change 'Irreversible'

LD290930 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 28 May 86

[Excerpts] The Main Councils of the Chief Technical Organization and the Polish Economic Society held a joint meeting. Professor Zbigniew Messner expressed his views in the discussion, which was not lacking in critical opinions. He said, among other tings:

[Begin recording] I think that, after all, the change in the economic system is a fact and is an irreversible phenomenon. In the past, in the 1960's and 1970's, there were attempts to implement economic reform at a very fast pace; they were given up. It is probable that we are also today experiencing the effects of this renunciation. There are not only the material effects of those decisions, of not doing this or that. These effects also remain in the psychological sphere. They simply [words indistinct] and look for every tiny correction which results from defined conditions, external factors -- objective and sometimes subjective, perhaps even more often subjective. Then there always is a suspicion of departing from something, whereas in fact we do really have the will not to depart. [as heard] We wish to continue, both at the tenth congress and after it, modernizing our economy, in which we envisage the full reform of our economic system. Of course, this will not be easy; let us have no illusions. [end recording]

MESSNER SPEAKS AT STEELWORKERS DAY CELEBRATION

AU201108 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 May 86 p 5

[Report on speech by Premier Zbigniew Messner at Steelworkers Day festivities held in Zabrze on 10 May]

[Text] Addressing the audience, Zbigniew Messner conveyed sincere thanks and words of respect and recognition to steelworkers from Wojciech Jaruzelski on behalf of the highest state and political authorities. He recalled the role and achievements of the iron and steel industry during the 40 years of People's Poland and the industry's importance for the stabilization of the economic situation in recent times. All this also defines the role and place of metallurgy in the national economy and makes a significant contribution to discussion on the directions of national economic development in the near and more long-term future. The premier discussed the conditions which had given rise to the material and energy intensiveness of the Polish economy, including the excessive consumption of iron and steel industry products. In wanting to bring about the successful development of the country one must recognize that possibilities for conducting a policy of extensive development are disappearing in the current situation. He stressed that there was a greater need than ever before for a significant increase in economic efficiency. This is the only available course for the attainment of social goals.

Analyses conducted during the formulation of the National Socioeconomic Plan indicate that in order to attain the envisaged growth in national income during the current 5-year period the material intensiveness of the economy must be reduced by between 10 and 12 percent and its energy intensiveness by between 9 and 11 percent. At the same time industry must achieve an almost 50 percent growth in output as a result of economizing on energy and raw materials.

The premier devoted much attention to improving the quality of metallurgical industry products, the rationalization of technology, and the modernization of the economy.

Describing the technical and technological state of industries he recalled government actions directed at modernizing the metallurgical industry. As a result of these measures the following have become available for use: A cold sheet-metal production department at the "Peace" steelworks and a department for the production of heat-treated rails at the "Kotowice" steelworks. Thanks to the provision of appropriate credits by the Soviet Union these departments are supplying our economy with products of high technical and utility parameters.

The proposals contained in the National Socioeconomic Plan for the years 1986 to 1990 envisage further expenditure for the continuation of modernization activities. Z. Messner said that funds were greater than in the previous 5-year period although they still do not satify needs fully. This stems from what is financially feasible for the state. It is a question of utilizing the available funds efficiently. The premier also pointed to the opportunities open to associations, combines, and enterprises themselves for improving organization, and strengthening work discipline; and in improving the manner in which technology is appplied, the organization of shifts, and the performance of repair work.

Specialists are currently discussing the development of the metallurgical industry until the year 2000. Such development is capital intensive and requires many years of preparation, and that is why the decisions taken today will have economic effects that will encompass many years, even including those of next century.

The premier indicated that the better utilization of science and technological progress is a source for the acceleration of economic development. It is the path that leads to the satisfaction of national aspirations and to ensuring that Poland holds an appropriate place in the world. The metallurgical industry possesses a well organizaed and developed scientific research base.

Speaking about actions undertaken in recent years, the premier recalled that conditions for the development of international cooperation had been created by the "Comprehensive Program for the Scientific and Technological Development of CEMA Countries Until the Year 2000" and the conclusion of bilateral agreements between socialist states. Of these agreements the "Long-Term Polish-Soviet Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technological Progress" is of particular importance for Poland. He referred in this context to the tradition of cooperation between party organizations in Katowice, Ostrava, and Halle in the GDR, cooperation which has borne fruit in the form of technical and technological innovations.

At the end of his speech Z. Messner conveyed sincere expressions of the highest respect to Polsih metallurgists and their families.

MESSNER VISITS TO BYDGOSZCAP VOIVODSHIP

Tours Fordon

LD221506 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 21 May 86

[Excerpt] Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers, is visiting Bydgoszca Voivodship today. This morning he visited Fordon, which in the future will be the largest residential area. Plans for development of this part of the town on the Brda and Vistula rivers were presented to him.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified speaker] About 20,000 people live in Fordon at the moment. Do we have any problems here? Of course we do! The first problems is the heating system.

[Unidentified reporter] Premier, this is not a very large development at present, but 160,000 people will live here in a few years time. The greatest difficulty which was mentioned by representatives of the housing cooperative will be transportation, that is a fast city train or a fast train. It is known that the local administration authorities will not be able to implement such an investment project alone.

[Messner] You are trying to get me to answer an extremely difficult question. You know, I would not like to be the type of premier who promises much when he visits and says: Yes, I will see to it, and then leaves and nothing comes out of it. There is no doubt that transporting people will be one of the basic problems here. We together with the voivodship authorities, shall have to think about how to help them to solve the problem. [end recording]

Sees Swiecie Paper Factory

LD221519 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Premier Zbigniew Messner, who is visiting Bydogszcz Voivodship, has toured the pulp-and-paper works in Swiecie on the Vistula, the largest paper combine in the country. He spoke to workers at their work stations, and inquired about the nature and problems of their work, and the conditions of their work and leisure.

Earlier the premier acquainted himself with the largest construction site in Poland, the District of Bydgosicz called Nowy Fordon; 20,000 people are already living there, and it is envisaged that a total of 160,000 will live there. During his visit to the Bydogoszcz area, Premier Messner also visited Tuchola, which has won the competition for the title of Thrift Champion many times, and Chojnice, the cultural center with a population of 35,000 people, in southern Kaszuby.

POLITBURO ISSUES RESOLUTION ON CADRE POLICY

AU231516 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 May 86 p 2

["The Resolution Adopted by the PZPR Politburo on Cadre Policy in the Party and the States," issued in Warsaw on 5 May]

[Text] I. At its 25th plenum in March 1988 the PZPR Central Committee again reviewed the implementation of the ninth congress decisions on cadre policy. The practice of the past few years has confirmed the correctness of the principles and methods of the main lines of the PZPR's cadre policy adopted by the 13th plenum. The implementation of these principles continues to produce favorable changes in the realization of the party's and state's cadre policy.

The correct realization of cadre policy is the basic duty of the authorities of the party and the state and results from the constitutional precept that the PZPR plays the leading role in socialist construction the PPR. Cadre policy is becoming an essential element of the coalition government and an important factor in national agreement. The basis of this comprises the fundamental principles of the cooperation among the PZPR, the ZSL, and the SD in implementing cadre policy and the programmatic declaration adopted by the PRON congress.

The social base on which to draw for cadres has been expanded. The share of the members of the allied parties and of nonparty people in the recruitment for leading posts has increased. The criteria of selecting and evaluating candidates for leading posts have been made to conform to reality.

The open principles of cadre policy have made it possible to make cadre decisions in a collegial and democratic manner and in line with community and public views, a practice that has prevented a return to the bad procedures of the past. This state of affairs has been brought about in the PZPR especially by the statutory powers and duties of the party cells and organizations with regard to recommending candidates for leading posts and functions and withdrawing such recommendations.

Revision commissions and party control commissions also help to ensure that cadre policy is observed. This is also the function of the bodies of state authority and administration, of the bodies of economic management, and of self-government and cooperative bodies.

We should regard the implementation of "The Main Principles of the PZPR's Cadre policy" as a long-term process. The following activities performed by party organizations and cells and by state administrative and economic bodies should be stressed with regard to the present implementation of these principles:

-- The foundations of a clear system of party and state cadre policy have been defined. This system will be improved by the experience gained during its implementation.

-- The procedure by which party cells appoint leading cadres has been introduced. This procedure defines the posts and functions, the holding of which requires the political acceptance by party cells, directives have been issued on setting up and employing a cadre reserve, a code of conduct and service regulations have been drawn up for PZPR employees, and a system of political education has been devised.

-- The law on state office employees has been adopted, a list of their duties has been approved, and their rights and obligations have been modified by new requirements such as disclosing property assets, undergoing initial training, taking oaths of office, appearing before the appointment board, and facing the disciplinary commission. These solutions have produced favorable changes in implementating cadre policy in administration and state control bodies;

-- The local systems of work with cadres have been introduced into many socialized enterprises and state institutions in line with the local conditions. These systems require the necessary treatment, support, and propagation by party bodies and parent agencies;

-- Periodical reviews of cadres have been introduced into the party as well as state and eocnomic administrations. We can already see that cadre reviews help people to better discharge their duties and to raise their qualifications and, above all, to improve the performacne of the leading cadres;

--The setting up of cadre reserves at all levels of management has been instrumental in creating the conditions for a rational administration of skilled cadres and for training them for responsible posts and functions;

-- A large variety of training and improving the professional and political qualifications of the people at leading posts and of the cadre reserves has been introduced. Party training facilities and the ministerial and local centers for further professional training continue to be strengthened step by step;

-- The party and state administrative have begun to improve the qualifications of employees though additional practical training;

-- The range of appointments made through competition has been expanded. The experience of appointing enterprise managers continues to improve competition procedures, which will be extended to other managing and specialists appointments.

-- The number of young employees at leading party, administrative, and economic posts, especially at basic levels continues to increase. This is also true of young employees included in cadre reserves.

-- The share of women in leading posts, especially at lower and medium levels, is increasing.

Positive trends in cadre policy have already asserted themselves, but in order to consolidate them and produce desirable results, we must be consistent in implementing the appointed principles and resolutely combating negative features that are still present in this area of party and state activity.

The implementation of "The Main Principles of the PZPR's Cadre Policy" continues to be hindered by various shortcomings, including wrong cadre decisions. Party organizations and cells should resolutely combat the deficiencies of the implementation of cadre policy as soon as they spot them.

III. In line with the 25th plenum decisions, the Politburo advises that cadre moves should fully accord with "The Main Principles of the PZPR's Cadre Policy." In this connection party cells and organizations must pay special attention to the following tasks:

-- To intensify the class nature of cadre policy and to show more militancy in attracting and training outstanding workers for work in the party apparatus and for functions in social and self-managmenet organizations and in suitable government bodies;

-- To be consistent and bold in appointing nonparty people to leading posts, provided they are distinguished for their personal attitudes, qualifications, talents, and authority, and to observe the principles of equal chances for candidates for such posts;

-- To accelerate the devlopment of young, ideologically minded, and talented cadres who are in favor of bold and original activities, to ensure that the party promotes such cadres, to increase youth organizations' influence in matters of young cadres' promotion, and to actively help such cadres acquire experience, special skills, and professional mastery;

-- To train young cadres for tasks connected with discharging leading functions through common efforts of party and service bodies to introduce into ministries, voivodships, enterprises, and universities special programs for promoting young cadres, programs that include forecasts for the accelerated development of individuals; To provide preferential treatment for leading graduates who begin their careers; And, in line with the 24th plenum decisions, to accelerate the development of scientific cadres, especially in sectors that are of key importance for the country's future;

-- To create the best opportunities for women to advance in their professions, especially in sectors that are particularly suited to women;

-- To strictly observe the requirement that party organizations and cells back candidates for leading post by carefully evaluating their attitudes, performance, and abilities and by consulting in this connection nonparty people and ZSL and SD members, and to ensure that the decisions made by primary and shop party organizations to withdraw their recommendations are respected;

-- To increase the share of the PRCM, youth, women's and social-professional organizations, as well as that of self-goverment bodies in the implementation of cadre policy;

--To provide moral and administrative support for strict and just people in leading posts -- people who are bold and stubborn in combating various harmful features and facts, who back the original and progressive aspects of development, and whose performance is highly effective.

-- To regard changes in leading posts and functions as a natural result of the general principle that cadres should rotate, and to propagate and strengthen among the people the view that every leading function is a duty imposed on one and not a profession that can be exercised endlessly:

-- To make changes in posts in line with circumstances (transfer to a higher, equal, or lower post, old-age retirement, and retirement for health, family, personal, and other reasons) and to ensure that this is done with the consideration provided for by cadre policy;

-- To dismiss from leading posts people who are unable to cope with requirements, especially the exacting new requirements, and to entrust to them the functions that suit their qualifications and organizational abilities;

-- To take the necessary action vis-a-vis people who neglect their duties, who are responsible for red tape, cause losses, abuse trust, comprise themselves morally, violate the laws, and so on, to ensure that the superior service bodies, including workers self-management and cooperative bodies, and party cells promptly and effectively respond to signals and reports submitted in this connection by state and social control agencies, especially the worker-peasant inspectorates and party control commissions;

-- To pay special attention to the cadres in those sectors, the roles of which are particularly important for the functioning of the state and whose performance requires improvements and, in this connection, to consistently implement the cadre policy principles relating to sciences, higher education, schools, and culture;

-- To consistently improve the qualifications and performance of cadres in state administration and to adopt positive resolutions, especially "The Code of Duties for the PPR's State Officials," in this sector and other public services;

-- To improve the procedure for appointments to leadership posts parallel to the rationalization of the system of economic management. This should be done by reviewing organizational structures and approving work positioned within party cells and in offices, institutions, and enterprises. This applies particularly to managerial positions. An accurate and conscientious examination of cadres prior to their approval should be regarded as a particularly important task for party organizations and office managements, especially for ministries and central offices;

-- To perform cadre reviews every 2 years as a principle that is generally binding in the party and state. These reviews should also cover full-time employees in social and professional organizations. The experience gained from cadre reviews in the past should be used in present cadre reviews in order to make them more effective, in other words, to make sure that these reviews are well-prepared, thorough, and impartial. The persons under review should be thoroughly assessed concerning the discharge of their duties, and recommendations should be issued on this basis. Cadre reviews should be combined with periodic assessments of qualifications, and should be treated as an important part of the educational process;

-- To include all leadership cadres and the entire cadre reserve in the system of improving qualifications. A special system for training directors, especially those of large enterprises, should be organized with a view to making them master the principles and mechanisms of the economic reform. The PZPR Politburo regards it as essential for the Central Committee Secretariat to define the tasks of Central Committee departments and PZPR voivodship committees in this sphere, and likewise the governmente presidium should define similar tasks for ministries and voivodship offices;

-- To guarantee the necessary transfer of cadres between the party apparatus and state and economic administration at all levels on the one hand, and work places on the other. Proper conditions should be created for the transfer of cadres between higher schools and scientific institutions on the one hand, and the economy on the other, as well as their transfer between educational institutions. This transfer should be encouraged by periodic contracts. A system should be introduced whereby cadres from one workplace perform a long-term work contract in another so that the qualifications and experience necessary for their transfer may be improved, with a view to possible promotion. Such exchanges should therefore be organized within party cells and institutions, and especially in leading enterprises. Young and competent employees should be given credit for the successful performance of their duties as one stage in their advancement. A joint party-government working team will establish the legal and financial framework for the above recommendations;

-- To perpetuate the competition method of selecting candidates for specific posts, especially enterprise managers. This method should be extended to other enterprise posts, as well as to specified posts in state administrative offices. The organizational procedure for such competiton should be improved. The most talented persons should be encouraged to take part in such competitions, and priority should be given to the cadres reserve. Job applications by talented persons outside enterprise should be encouraged, and these should be given the chance of being selected;

-- To review the need to adapt some of the rules behind the functioning of enterprises and cooperatives to the principles of a rational party and state cadres policy. In particular, the central and voivodship administrations of cooperative unions and enterprise managers should be equipped with leaque powers appropriate to their tasks and economic reform conditions;

-- To animate the work of and increase the role of workers services, especially cadre services. Essential modifications to the rules should be made for this purpose. Persons should be appointed to these services who are suitably predisposed, qualified, and experienced, and who enjoy prestige among their workforce. Formalism and bureaucracy in the work of services and cadre cells should be prevented;

-- To publicize party cadres policy within party circles, the state administration, and social organizations, and among citizens in general. The experience gained in this sphere plus new initiatives and solutions should be publicized. Various forms of training in the shape of lectures or mass media should be used for this purpose;

-- To seek social approval for the cadre policy by explaining in greater depth the reasons behind cadre decisions and publicizing more widely the qualifications and characteristics of people appointed to leadership posts;

-- To make greater use of scientific treatises during the process of implementing party and state cadre policy. Experience in establishing and implementing the cadre policy should be exchanged between the socialist countries;

-- The PZPR Politburo will place the Central Committee Secretariat and the PPR Government Presidium under obligation to work out and adopt schedules for the implementation of the tasks contained in this resolution.

The PZPR Politburo asks all party organizations and cells and all party members to deal with the subject-matter of the cadre policy contained in this resolution as part of the general party discussion preceding the 10th PZPR Congress. The conclusions stemming from this will be used at the congress.

[Signed] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo.

CEAUSESCU MEETS U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT'S DERWINSKI

AU281744 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1652 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/5/1986 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received on Wednesday, May 28, Edward Derwinski, U.S. Department of State adviser, who is paying a visit to Romania. During the interview, the importance was underscored of further developing the Romanian-US relations on multiple planes, on the basis of the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage, as well as the two states' cooperation in the international arena for a policy of peace, security and understanding among all world nations.. During the interview, aspects were also approached of the world political life. Romania's president pointed out that in the current conditions, when the international situation continues to be very serious, everything possible should be done to halt the arms race, achieve disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, put an end to nuclear tests and to outer space militarization, peacefully settle the states of tension and conflict in various parts of the world. The need was also highlighted to solve underdevelopment related problems, bridge the gap between rich and poor countries, strengthen the UN role in the international life. The interview was attended by Ilie Vaduva, Romanian minister of foreign affairs.

OPREA RECEIVES HUNGARY'S NEMETH, MAROTHY

AU271951 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1928 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Bucharest,, AGERPRES 27/5/1986 -- On behalf of the RCP General Secretary and President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu, Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, was conveyed a cordial salute and wishes of success in his activity at head of the HSWP and the Hungarian people wishes of progress and prosperity. the Romanian party and state leader, Nicolae Ceausescu was conveyed a cordial salute, wishes of good health and happiness, and the Romanian people wishes for further achievements in the implementation of the resolutions of the Thirteenth Congress of the RCP. The messages were exchanged when Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the HSWP, received Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister of Romania, who is paying a working visit to the Hungarian People's Republic. During his visit, Gheorghe Oprea conducted talks with Laszlo Marothy, deputy chairman of the council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic. Possibilities were looked into of further developing the economic collaboration between the two neighbouring socialist countries. The measures agreed upon in this respect were enshrined in a protocol.

CEAUSESCU VISITS SALAJ COUNTY ECONOMIC UNITS

AU221942 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1821 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 22/51986 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, together with Mme Elena Ceausescu, started a working visit to Salaj County on May 22 in the afternoon. Just like the visits to Satu Mare and Maramures Counties in north-western Romania, the RCP and Romanian state leader's meeting with the inhabitants of this county occasions an analysis of the steps taken for the exemplary fulfillment of the plan provision for this year and for the whole 1986-1990 five-year period, of the resolutions of the 13th RCP Congress. The visit started at the industrial development of Simleu Silvaniei town. Visited there were the insulating materials enterprise, that manufactures goods for industrial,, agro-zootechnological and social constructions, and the combed-fiber spinning mill, created to the end of diversifying the town's industrial profile. A cooperative producer farm too, was visited, in Crasna, where a show was also arranged, presenting the results of the country's agriculture. The visit to Salaj County continues.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 10TH SERBIAN CONGRESS

Ideological Commission

LD262313 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1218 GMT 26 May 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 26 May (TANJUG) -- In his introductory report in the Commission for Ideological Questions and Self-Management Transformation of Education, Science, Culture, and information Momcilo Baljak stressed the importance of overcoming opportunism, superficiality, and futile verbalism within the LC. Only a party which draws its strength from its internal democracy can provide ideologically and theoretically superior answers to the challenge of assorted conservative and anti-socialist forces.

Baljak stressed that in a critical confrontation with many negative tendencies in our society we must speak openly and congently about nationalism and back up what we say with good arguments. As a rule, mere statements denouncing nationalistic manifestations and conduct have a short-term effect, and the real underlying causes remain untouched.

A really critical attitude is required especially as far as the state of science in our country is concerned. This implies that a proper value should be put on the scientific results; this is now lacking because of, among other things, clan activity and solidarity among the pundits. Experience with some of the latest ideopolitical excesses in historiography shows, Baljak recalled, that it is not a good thing when political criticism replaces scholarly criticism.

In future, whatever represents a genuine social interest in culture, must be encouraged even more by ensuring the financial conditions. The struggle against unacceptable ideological stands in culture and against the abuse of creative efforts for politicking ends must be offensive and not defensive, and this must be done by adding weight to professional and art criticism in the press and in magazine literature. Mentioning in this context also art associations as a significant factor in forming the overall ideological and political climate, Baljak said this is neither controversial nor unexpected and that a critical attitude of mind of the people engaged in creative work is an invaluable social asset. However, it is a different matter when this is abused, for instance in some forms of work of the association of Serb authors. In such cases involvement in politics inevitably becomes more or less a negation of the basic ideopolitical orientations of our society, and this is coupled with the manifestation of the most militant forms of Serb nationalism and open anticommunism.

A critical spirit of publicity in most public infomation media is an undeniable achievement which must be preserved and defended against bureaucratic, group-ownership, and other kinds of pressure. The condition for achieving this is the public nature of the work of all social institutions because when they shut themselves off, Baljak said, that action often conceals irresponsibility and inefficiency, and lack of readiness to account publicly for their work. He especially stressed the importance of the Yugoslav spirit and orientation in the editorial policy of public information media published parallel with a calm and sober dialogue on all conflict questions.

Education reform has recently been marked by better cooperation between the republics and provinces which helps to remove the differences which are not a reflection of any specific reasons but a consequence of a lack of agreement.

These are the first aspects of the debate in the Commission for Ideological Questions of Education and Culture. The new stage of the reform, said Vera Banic, is accompanied by some inconsistencies in the application of what has been agreed, and as an example she mentioned the list of professions which have not been coordinated.

Venceslav Glisic pleaded for the adoption of decisions in our society which are based on scientific work. We now have eight technologies in our country and to get a Yugoslav project amounts to "a labor of Sisyphus". In this context a great deal is expected from the newly-formed Federal Committee for Science.

Boris Kostadinov pointed out the existence of so-called republican and provincial journalism. Matters get involved when there is a conflict between general and local interests. In such cases public information media became identified with their own region and information loses some of its objectivity.

Time and time again the delegates came back to the problems of education. Ramiz Kadriu from Medvedja said that in his area there was a shortage of qualified teachers while elsewhere computers were being introduced into schools. Kadriu said that following the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo significant efforts have been made ideologically to differentiate the teaching cadre and to collect the text books. However, the text books which are used are still not harmonized with teaching programs and syllabuses, and there are delays in the publication of new text books.

The standards of students are declining, noted Vesna Stevanovic. Young people are confused over corruption and other types of antisocialist behavior. This is at variance with what we teach in schools.

Several speakers focussed attention on the rather unfavorable material position of universities, the generation gap, and the poor cadre policy to reduce the age of scientists. For Miroslav Jovic the vital question is why the social accord on the common basis of student standards in the country is not being applied. Marija Marjanovic, who is in her teens, asked the LC to concern itself with the question of the unwillingness of young people to go in for production jobs. Young people would opt for working jobs far more if their scholarships were higher and if the social differences between the workers and office workers were to be reduced.

In the context of the discussion about culture, Dragutin Bunovic drew attention to the fact that in some environments it is the people who fought against nationalistic manifestations who more often are under attack than those who are the protagonists of these tendencies.

Party Development Commission

LD282347 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 27 May 86

[Excerpts] [No dateline received -- transmission interrupted, TANJUG take 1 not received] Instead of creating, with the statutes of the LCY and the Serbian LC, a precondition for the firmer unity of the LC, we have been content with compromise solutions which will strengthen the federalization of the LC and replace democratic centralism with agreement-seeking and negotiation, said Milivoje Bojanic. He made several remarks on the method of regulating the relations of the organs of the Serbian LC Central Committee and the organs of the provincial LC organizations and assessed that the solutions proposed do not provide a sufficient guarantee for the unified implementation of Serbian LC Central Committee decisions.

Not being sparing in his critical comments, he supported the thesis and in doing so mentioned the names of some individual leaders, that today's review at the congress is an opportunity not to express renewed confidence in those who have not acted in accordance with LCY policy.

Vujadin Vujic turned to the list of candidates for party functions, stressing that it would be sufficient if, instead of nationality and other data, details were given of what the candidate had done hitherto. Elaborating on this thesis, he emphasized that the privileges which resulted in a number of communists happily accepting functions, should be abolished. It is indicative that virtually no one refused a responsible post claiming lack of capability. It is clear, however, that as there is no individual responsibility and no sanctions, there is also no fear of possible failures and errors.

The most important change in cadre policy should be the frustrating of "cadre merry-go-rounds", which, according to Miroslav Tadic, most often led to careerism. In this way the leading function is losing its work content and is increasingly becoming the management of people. Taking these stances on board. Stana Micanic proposed that a code of responsibility for officials should be drafted.

As a society and as the League of Communists we are on the defensive, while we have left empty spaces, Svetomir Lalovic said, which are being infiltrated by enemies who are attacking the system and property. Speaking about the situation in Kosovo, he stressed that as communists we cannot be satisfied with the statement that the situation in the province is increasingly better, while at the same time irredentists are regenerating their ranks. He cited the example of the latest arrest of around 100 irredentists, stressing that after that the ranks of the enemy had been restored. Nor can we say that the differentiation among the ranks of communists in Kosovo had been fully carried out, since in each arrested group of irredentists there are members of the LC. This means that in the morning they are with us, while they spend their afternoons underground with them.

Ivo Susnjar also reacted to Milivoj Bojanic's constribution to the debate. He said that it is not right to mention by name at the congress those communists who are not taking part in the work of the congress. At the end of the commission's session Bojanic again asked to speak and stressed that he could give arguments for everything he had claimed and that he was ready to do it.

At the end of the afternoon's session, with some comments and amendments, delegates approved a report on the work of the Commission for the Development of the League of Communists, in which 60 people spoke.

Veselinov Remarks

LD282350 BELGRADE TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1507 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Belgrade 27 May (TANJUG) -- Slavko Veselinov dissociated himself from the views expressed by Milivoje Bojanic in the Commission for the Development of the LC saying that the accusations were lacking in argument and were an attempt politically to discredit and label some people. Such methods were never characteristic of Tito's party and we must not therefore allow the congress platform to be misused in such a way. I cannot vouchsafe for the cadres from Kosovo mentioned by Bojanic but as for the people from Vojvodina he referred to as opponents of unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia, I maintain they are confirmed fighters for the implementation of that policy.

I was, Veselinov said, chairman of the cadre commission and could therefore confirm that there has been no labelling of these people by the party rank and file. If Comrade Bojanic's information differs from mine he should have reported it much earlier in order to stop these people from being nominated and then elected. We all know how the debate on unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia was conducted, how the relevant documents were adopted and solutions arrived at. No one has the right today to reverse the course of things. We must work hard to consistently implement these solutions, Veselinov stressed.

Candidates' Lists

LD272131 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1210 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, 27 May (TANJUG) -- During a break in the work of the commissions, a plenary session of the 10th Serbian LC Congress was held. A list of candidates for organs of the Serbian LC was approved and candidates for LCY organs from the Serbian LC proposed.

The lists were explained by Aleksandar Mitrovic of the Nomination Commission, who stressed that the proposed candidates were prepared in accordance with the statutes, the principles of cadre policy, and in the framework of broad democratic proceedings. In basic and municipal organs significantly more candidates were recorded than are elected, while the number of candidates in the nomination stage was reduced democratically.

Mitrovic, on behalf of the Nomination Commission, also replied to remarks made yesterday at the plenary session by the delegate from Kraljevo, Zoran Mrdak. He stressed that communists, their organizations and organs, when recording and proposing candidates, assess the work of each individual on several occasions. On two occasions the Serbian LC Central Committee, which approved the proposed candidates, also had this opportunity. The nomination of young people to LC organs, Mitrovic went on, is not "an opportunity for careerism." In an organization with a complex composition, as is the Serbian LC, it is necessary to secure respect for the principles of cadre policy with regard to national, social, class and other affiliation. Mitrovic also said that only exceptionally, in a few cases, are people proposed in the LC organs for state functions, but that there was not one case of some of them being proposed for some executive-political organ in the LC.

The lists of all the candidates, which delegates will vote on this evening, were then approved unanimously.

This evening, after all the commissions except the Commission for Ideological Work finished their work, the congress plenum was held at which delegates were informed about the election procedure for members of the Serbian LC (?Central Committee) and for candidates for the LCY organs from the Serbian LC. Delegates then started voting. The results will be announced at tomorrow's plenary session of the congress.

Documents Approved

LD281740 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0745 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, 28 May (TANJUG) -- Accumulated material and social problems can be resolved successfully and the end of the economic crisis ensured only by making changes comprehensively and quickly in our economic system, economic operations, and in socioeconomic relations, and on the basis of the essential orientations of the LCY, of our constitution and of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization.

This is the point of departure, one could even say a threat that runs through the entire text of the resolution adopted by the delegates of the 10th congress of the LC of Serbia today.

To increase production and bring it up to date is mentioned as the most important specific task. A radical reduction of the inflation rate will be sought through greater production and exports, more rational use of existing capacities, cost reduction and increased labor productivity. In this context the stance of the LC of Serbia is that the struggle for a unified Yugoslav market is the imperative of economic stabilization. To bring about this goal it is of vital importance that economic collectives directly establish and control the relations over the entire Yugoslav economic area. This is seen as a way to suppress the tendency of the relations being controlled by the administration. Priority of narrow and partial interests to the detriment of joint and general interests, manifestations of local economies shutting themselves off, and an autarchic development of parts of Yugoslavia must be curbed most resolutely through the action of the LC and of other socialist forces.

The document pleads for full support to be secured for technologically, program and cadre viable organizations through an economic and development policy. At the same time financial and other social support must be curtailed for organizations not in a position to keep abreast of the demands made by domestic and foreign markets. Production in the latter organizations must be redirected by planning or by being eliminated, parallel with the provision of the necessary concern for the laid off workers.

The final document of the 10th congress pays special attention to job creation. It stresses that every organization of associated labor and sociopolitical community is duty bound to work out a concrete employment program and to carry it out consistently. This will create the conditions in which unemployment can be reduced, and the responsibility of those who have a job to provide productive job opportunities faster, especially for young skilled workers and women and for laid off workers who do not have an opportunity to secure employment in agriculture or in the area of "small businesses," will be tightened.

On the basis of a critical perception of the functioning of the political system, the LC of Serbia has assessed that the system must be further improved and that the solutions not confirmed by practice should be changed. Any changes in depth in our economic system, provided for by the stabilization program, cannot be carried out successfully unless the solutions in our political system that will overcome excessive normativism, voluntarism, delays and decisionmaking "blockages," ranging from organizations of associated labor to the federation, are implicit.

Democratic and efficient self-management decision-making in organizations of associated labor, the document says, calls for the authority and the role of the workers' councils to be stepped up. Workers' councils of work organizations and of composite organizations of associated labor must make their decisions through a majority vote of the delegates of all basic organizations of associated labor. The changes in appropriate constitutional solutions will try to simplify the excessively complicated and formalized machinery of the delegate system. The LC of Serbia will also fight for the SR of Serbia to make a full contribution to the promotion of relations in the federation and will vigorously oppose the manifestations of federal regulations not being fulfilled because of narrow interests. It will also work hard to ensure that the powers of the Federal Executive Council and of the federal organs of administration in the area of the execution of federal regulations are increased.

Proceeding from the Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System and from the public discussion of that document, a possible improvement in the organization and the powers of the chambers of the SFRY Assembly must be discussed in order to bring about a more efficient process of decision-making about the joint interests in the federation. In this context the proposal to introduce a Chamber of Associated Labor in the SFRY Assembly must be considered further.

An entire section of the resolution is devoted to the tasks in the development of national equality, brotherhood and unity and the struggle against nationalism. This part of the document spells out the fact that the delays in the development of self-management -- and, on this basis, the growth of statism, especially at the republic and provincial level -- are the basic causes of our economic and social crisis and, in this context, of the crisis of intranational relations as well. This is why the LC of Serbia must involve itself even more resolutely in the development of socialist self-management by consolidating unity and togetherness in the republic and in the federation, by boosting integration processes beyond municipal, regional, provincial and republic borders, and by creating the conditions in which the unity of the Yugoslav market can be strengthened.

The LC of Serbia has a special task of continuing to promote the relations in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and in the LC of Serbia bearing in mind the fact that consolidation of unity and togetherness in the republic is a contribution to the consolidation of unity and togetherness in Yugoslavia. In the development and further promotion of these relations an account must constantly be taken of the historic, national and other reasons that the socialist autonomous provinces have been set up and why they exist, and also of the reasons why the SR of Serbia has been set up and how exists as a state and self-management community.

Of course, the problem of emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo under duress was not by passed either. The document says that this is the most serious political, social and moral problem of Yugoslav society. To halt emigration is still the most important task of all organized socialist forces in Kosovo, in the republic and in Yugoslavia. The document stresses that on no account must the Albanian nationalists and irredentists' objectives about an ethnically-pure Kosovo be allowed to happen.

In this context the LC of Serbia will pursue a vigorous struggle to suppress manifestations of Serb and Montenegrin nationalism and attempts to abuse the problems in the intranational relations of the province from nationalist platforms, especially regarding the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins. In addition, there will be opposition to the dissemination of mistrust toward the progressive forces of Albanian nationality and toward the Albanian nationality as a whole.

As far as the tasks in the area of ideological struggle are concerned, the resolution is firm: The LC must fight successfully to bring about an essentially different attitude of its leaderships, organizations and membership toward the problems in the ideological sphere. Ideological struggle, stresses the document, is not conducted at closed meetings or through administrative measures, but through public involvement and criticism based on work, knowledge and cogent argument.

The resolution assesses the informal links between the inner LC leaderships, at all levels, with inner leaderships of state authority as being the basic obstacle to the consolidation of the vanguard role and democratization in the LC.

A real barrier against this undesired practice will be represented by one of the concluding stands of the Resolution, which says that the congress requires LC organizations and organs to fight most resolutely for the principle of the rotation of the cadres and for their return into organizations of associated labor after their term of office had expired, in an organized way to frustrate cadre machinations between select circles, influential groups and individuals, and to frustrate accumulation, monopolization and privatization of individual social functions.

Macedonian Issue

LD280436 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1132 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, May 27 (TANJUG) -- All countries which want to develop good-neighbour cooperation with Yugoslavia must respect the fundamental principles of Yugoslavia's Constitution and its federal system, of which the Republic of Macedonia and the Macedonian nation are constituent, integral and equal elements, League of Communists of Serbia (LCS) official Svetislav Popovic underscored at the 10th LCS Congress in Belgrade today.

Popovic, president of the LCS Commission for International Ties, said the existence of the Macedonian nation did not depend on arbitrary statements in other countries, and specified that the position of the parts of Yugoslav nations living as national minorities in neighbouring countries must be in accordance with the U.N. Charter and other international acts.

Unless these facts are recognized by all Yugoslav neighbours, no genuine promotion of relations and cooperation with Yugoslavia as a whole is possible, Popovic set out.

Stressing that Yugoslavia's sovereignty and territorial integrity [words indistinct] be raised Popovic said that Albania, which is resorting to subversive and other methods to instigate groups and sections of the Albanian nationality in Kosovo to separatism and the breaking up of Yugoslavia, should not count on insuring its presence in the respective Yugoslav province through cultural cooperation.

Popovic termed illusory all hopes of a return to the situation in existence in Kosovo before the counter-revolutionary events there, which culminated in 1981. It is, therefore, vital that the Albanian side takes absolutely seriously Yugoslavia's warnings that it cannot pursue on an anti-Yugosav basis ties in culture and other similar areas with the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia, Popovic stressed, noting that this was counter-productive both for Albania, as a state, and its people. The historical responsibility for the severing of ties in the respective areas and the overall disruptions in Yugoslav-Albanian relations rests with Albania's leadership, he underlined.

Political Commission

LD280610 Belgrade TANJUG domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1157 GMT 27 May 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 27 May (TANJUG) -- Most Communists and citizens in our municipality cannot at all comprehend resistance to demands that a chamber of associated labor be formed in the SFRY Assembly as well, Stanko Zekavica, a delegate from Kraljevo said in his message in a discussion at the Commission for the Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management.

Zekavica actually only repeated similar messages and demands, put forward as early as last night, that the congress should take a clear stand with respect to this chamber. The words of Milojica Pantelic echoed: "For how long will we go on discussing this problem? Why are we retreating opportunistically? For how long will we bend and cringe under the blows of republican and provincial bureaucratic statism, which is opposing this demand?"

Several delegates spoke about the situation in Kosovo. Ragip Haljilji was one of them. He believes that irredentist groups discovered recently showed further activity of the enemy. Stressing that in mentioning this he did not want to decrease the achieved results in the struggle with Albanian nationalism and irredentism, Haljilji spoke in favor of an even more energetic ideological and political differentiation in Kosovo.

According to Mirko Perovic, Yugoslav society is now the territory of disentegration, which means that it has distanced itself from Tito's ideas and orientations. Partial interests have been built into the constitutional and social system. This should, as he said, be changed. It is not a demand to change the contitutional foundations, but those which could make possible their consistent and efficient application.

Like Perovic, Branko Gluvan says that we have encountered difficulties because we did not consistently follow Tito's path. Then he appealed to the Serbian LC to resolutely oppose all demands for changing the constitutional concept of all people's defense and social self-protection.

The consequences of the Chernobyl disaster, guest at the congress Milojko Drulovic said, have led to a strong rise in awareness of the frightening destructive power of the atom. Recalling that at some republican congresses and meetings of young people resolutions on banning the construction of nuclear power plants in our country were adopted, Drulovic stressed that the anxiety of young people and other citizens was fully understandable. It is necessary to mobilize our public as well. Such issues cannot be left to technocrats. Altertness and openness are necessary in order to prevent irresponsible, uncontrolled, and inexpert decisionmaking on such vital issues for people's lives.

Commenting on intranational relations, Stanislav Stojanovic stressed that the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo threatened to become the greatest defeat of the Yugoslav communist movement in its history.

According to Sivorad Stefanovic, there were no disorders in intranational relations in Majdanpek, despite the fact that members of about 20 nations live in this mining town. This is because they work and implement self-management responsibly.

Speaking in favor of what he called fundamental changes in the political system, Milos Sekulic criticized parts of the congress resolution on the political system for not achieving the standard of the report by the president of the Serbian LC Central Committee and the discussion at the congress.

Commenting on the proposal that the 10th Serbian LC Congress should take a decisive stand on whether the Chamber of Associated Labor should be introduced in the system of the Federal Assembly. Djura Pavlov stressed that they should stick to the formulation from the proposed congress resolution, that is, that the Serbian LC supports the discussion on the possibility to introduce such a chamber. Adopting a "firmer" stand on this could be interpreted as imposing a view on others.

At the end of the exhaustive discussion, in which 56 delegates and guests took part, while 10 of them submitted their written contributions, the commission adopted a report on its work, which will be presented for adoption to the plenary session of the congress.

Ideological Commission

LD291649 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1238 GMT 27 May 86

["Serbian LC Conress: Commission for Ideological Issues" - TANJUG headline; date of meeting not given]

[Excerpts] [Dateline not received] Mile Kadric from Leskovac stressed the importance of ensuring national equality in cultures and of the struggle against chauvinism in this sphere. He illustrated this by examples of the cultural development within the Romany community to which he belongs. The issue of creative freedom must not turn into the issue of political rights for one single group of people -- Cedomir Mirkovic said. In his view, public information media must not be regarded exclusively as the means for conveying messages but also as a significant factor of culture and civilization. If we are to achieve this we need a democratic atmosphere and more specific assessments of the two of the greatest political evils -- dogmatism and nationalism.

The draft resolution section concerning information media is full of general assessments which could have been written for the ninth congress and could simply be repeated the next, 11th congress, Slobodan Budakov said. He was one of the few delegates to raise this issue. In his view, public information media should not identify with partial interests of a municipality, province, or republic. We have no time to continue convincing each other about the importance and role of science. However, Kosta Maglic (delegate from the institute in Vinca) [TANJUG parentheses] said, this does not seem to have penetrated the minds of some. The fragmented economy is one of the obstacles to a more vigorous development of scientific potentials and to the realization of the strategic development goals.

The present generation has made a significant contribution to the development of culture and arts in this period of crisis, Jovan Cirilov said. It is only natural that there were some tricky issues in relations between creativity and politics. By resolving these contradictions we have also enhanced our freedoms. Occasionally people overreacted so that in some cases the court had to be involved. Our society is mature enough to resolve differences in opinions through democratic means. It is not logical that someone can be sentenced for differing views while the entire bureaucratic stratum is beyond the reach of the judiciary.

Oskar Davico's question as to whether we were a "split personality" society that uses its right hand to pursue left-wing policies was at the same time an attack on the temerity of some nationlists to pursue carriers in our society. Their books become best-sellers, and they themselves become members of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts. Davico also protested against the "notorious meeetings in Francuska Street 7 in Belgrade" which for months have been devoted to the case of "an insignificant professor who wrote that communists were thieves." He also opposed the admission of some religious personalities to the society of Serbian writers.

The so-called "cases" in our publishing industry emerge when controversial books are published after having gone through established procedures, Ljiljana Ikonic said, giving as an example Vojislav Djuretic's book and the planned publishing of works by Slobodan Jovanovic. She called for a more active role of program councils and held communists in publishing organizations responsible for the ideological side of the publishing activity.

We must counter all those manifestations in culture, science, education, and information media which provoke mistrust and at the same time promote all that brings us closer to one another, Djemajlije Lugici stressed. Speaking in her mother tongue, Albanian, she said that multinationality was our country's most precious treasure.

Cedomir Mirkovic commented on some of the views voiced today in the Association of Serbian writers. If the leading forces in our society have anything to be proud about, it must be our literature, he said. The association of Serbian Writers includes important creators and progressive people, some not LCY members who, however, are making a significant contribution to the development of a progressive, democratic, and humanistic atmosphere. Our present crisis also affects writers' minds and could generate political neurosis. However, I maintain, Mirkovic said, that this is far from what writers' creativity implies. I am not saying there are no problems in the association. They exist, but there are also creative and humanistic forces capable of fighting for a more progressive approach.

Milosevic Address

AU281806 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1044 GMT 28 May 86

[Speech by Slobodan Milosevic, now president of the LC Central Committee of Serbia, made at the closing session of the 10th Congress of the LC of Serbia in Belgrade on 28 May -- live]

[Text] Comrades. Please allow me to express my thanks for the confidence on behalf of all those people who have been elected organs of the LC of Serbia and nominated candidates to LCY organs. Many important topics on the relations in the LC and society have been discussed over the past years. It goes without saying that not everything has been cleared up. There will be time for undiscussed and unassessed phenomena and processes. Things that have been cleared up and decided and agreed upon, should however be realized. This is expected of the LC of Serbia by everyone -- communists, working people, young people, everyone.

Everyone who belongs to this people and shares its fate knows to what extent the criticism directed at the leadership is justified. A flood of words, a procession of promises have filled the room from which work and results should push them out. We are aware of the fact that there were periods in our development when we could look the entire world straight in the face because of the successes we achieved in our development and the dignity with which we endured our difficulties. Even if we found ourselves in crisis in any period of time -- this one now -- it is not the end of the world. On the contrary, we have here everything that is needed to get out of the crisis: the wisdom to develop solutions, persistence to persvere with them, and optimism to believe in those solutions. Those abilities of society and every man which are a little numb should be brought to life, stirred by the LC. In order to be able to do that, the LC must enjoy confidence of all progressive people. It is that confidence that it has been gradually losing for a long time, because for a long time, communists have not always been the best workers, best experts, best students, scientists, friends.

It was not so long ago that the rule of all communists was to be the best in one's work, to serve as an example to other people. Times have changed, and some things are disappearing [applause] from the political and social scene for good and new ones are coming. However, in a political organization to which communists belong, the reasons why communists should provoke confidence and respect with other people cannot be outdated. Just as -- despite all changes in time -- freedom, social property, brotherhood and unity remain lasting values for which communists should strive, so -- despite all the great economic and social changes that are happening -- we in the LC remain at those same essential orientations for which the previous generation used to fight for decades, the generation of our older party comrades of which many -- throughout Serbia -- are leaving executive officers in the LC. On behalf of all of us here, I would like to thank all of them from this place. Many people among ... [applause] ... among them have spent their whole lives working and living for others, future people, for tomorrow. Their whole life and youth and adulthood was spent for those other people and tomorrow. Now those other people have arrived, and they must never forget how much courage, work, love, and self-sacrifice was invested in their life, even if they are not always completely satisfied with that life.

The only possible reward for the veterans of the revolution at this moment, for everything that they have done for their people and society, should be the certainty that the great proletarian ideals that they decided upon in their youth are now the political program and everyday policy of the party and society in which a new generation is working and living. [applause]

Now, when everything is not the way we would like it to be, and when we wish so much that life were better and happier, what is needed is a little of that optimism that warmed their hearts when they objectively had a much harder time than we have today. Communists are the last people who should be confused, afraid, and immobilized when confronted with difficulties. That would be contrary to the role of the vanguard to which they belong. The precious message that we inherited from the workers' movement, revolution, and our older party comrades pertains to that constructive, optimistic, and comradely spirit that they cherished among themselves and conveyed to other people and into the future. As things are today, there exist many reasons for a great mobilization of the whole of society, of all capable and progressive people, but with the greatest and hardest tasks left to communists. Being aware of such obligations, we express thanks for the confidence.

ASSEMBLY OFFICIALS TAKE OATH OF OFFICE

AU281747 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 May 86 p 3

["N.S." report")

[Text] Belgrade, 22 May -- The newly appointed Assembly officials and deputy federal secretaries today took the oath in the Federation Palace before Ivo Vrandecic, president of the SFRY Assembly.

The following took the oath that obligates them to work in accordance with the SFRY Constitution and laws: Ljubomir Bulatovic, secretary general of the SFRY Assembly; Aleksandar Vujin, secretary of the Federal Chamber; Hrvoje Bacic, federal adviser to the SFRY Assembly; Jovan Muncan, secretary of the Legislative services.

The following also took the oath: Dusan Vlatkovier, governor of the National Bank of Yugoslavia; Zarko Papic, director general of the Federal Social Planning Institute; Slobodan Tadijan, deputy federal secretary for internal affairs; Milorad Unkovic, deputy federal secretary for foreign trade; Dragan Mozetic, deputy federal secretary for justice and organization of the Federal Administration; Tihomir Ilijevski, deputy federal secretary for information; Milenko Svarc, vice president of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry; Tome Kuzmanovski, vice president of the Federal Committee for Agriculture; Andrej Grahor, vice president of the Federal Committee for Transportation and Communications; Ivica Lovric, vice president of the Federal Committee for Labor, Health, and Social Welfare; Anton Turhner, vice president of the Federal Committee for Veterans' and Disabled Veterans' Affairs; Miodrag Gajinov, vice president of the Federal Committee for Legislation; Milutin Pencic, vice president of the Federal Committee for Science and Technology; Gino Matosevic, vice president of the Federal Committee for Tourism.

Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and federal secretaries were also present at this formal swearing-in.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL EXAMINES ECONOMIC MEASURES

LD291734 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1314 GMT 29 May 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 29 May (TANJUG) -- According to a statement by the Federal Secretariat for Information, the Federal Executive Council, presided over by Vice President Janez Zemljaric, examined a number of issues concerning the current economic policy and our country's relations with foreign countries at today's session.

The council endorsed an orientation program of its work for the following month which envisages, among other things, an examination of the implementation of a resolution on the policy of the socioeconomic development for this year, of current economic trends, of implementing the balance of payments projection, as well as corresponding draft measures.

The council also examined the situation, damaging consequences, and proposed measures in connection with the EEC decision to ban the import of some agricultural products and foodstuffs from Yugoslavia. The council ordered authorized federal organs to continue the activity aimed at the final abolition of this decision and to propose measures for eliminating the damaging consequences caused by it.

The council was briefed on negotiations with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development mission for the ratification of a second debt to Yugoslavia to structurally adapt the economy and it [the Council] authorized the Yugoslav delegation to continue the negotiations.

Assessing the implementation of the federation's budget, the council noted that the SFRY Assembly should be informed on the realization of the duties of the republics and provinces with regard to the federation's budget because some sociopolitical communities do not carry out the jointly-established duties on a regular basis.

KOSOVO PRESIDENCY ON POLITICAL-SECURITY SITUATION

AU231540 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] The Kosovo Presidency met today under the chairmanship of President Bajram Selami to examine measures and actions needed to more efficiently combat hostile activity on the basis of the conclusions of the meeting of the SFRY Presidency and of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on Kosovo. On the basis of the introductory speech and subsequent debate, the Presidency noted that the political and security situation in the Province is still burdened by the activity of the internal and external enemy, particularly activity from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, in cooperation with the extreme Albanian emigration, which is also incited and supported by the subversive and anti-Yugoslav propaganda of the leadership of Albania. The situation is also burdened by the activity of Serb and Montenegrin nationalism in Kosovo, particularly by the continuing departure of Serbs and Montenegrins from that area.

The Presidency came to the conclusion that the political and security situation in Kosovo is also being further exacerbated by various economic difficulties, large-scale unemployment, the declining living standards of the working people and citizens, the rising inflationary trend and continuing price rises, attacks against social property, and other negative phenomena. With the intention of ensuring a complete stabilization of this situation, the Presidency concluded that in the future it is essential to undertake effective, concrete, and coordinated actions at all levels of the political and social system.

At today's meeting the presidency also adopted a number of measures whose implementation will contribute in a qualitative way to remedying the general situation in the province. In addition, the Presidency examined information on the measures adopted to clear up the situation in Fushe-Kosovo. It was stated at the meeting that the various nationalist and antisocialist forces attempted to exploit the latest events in Fushe-Kosovo, thus exacerbating the already difficult and complicated situation in Fushe-Kosovo. The Presidency concluded that in striving to resolve problems in that area as rapidly as is possible, it is necessary for competent communal and provincial organs to continue to apply measures already adopted to eliminate these problems.

The Presidency also examined a number of other questions.

10TH TU FEDERATION CONGRESS OPENS IN BELGADE

Zarkovic Address

LD292044 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1802 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, May 29 (TANJUG) -- Interest of the working class of Yugoslavia must be of decisive importance at all levels of selfmanagement and political decision-making, stated President of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee Vidoje Zarkovic here today.

Addressing the opening session of the 10th Congress of the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, Zarkovic urged the elimination of all obstacles hampering the workers in enterprises to optimally manage the resources of social reproduction. He said that the economic motivation of workers is the vital factor of raising productivity of Labor in Yugoslavia.

Slow implementation of the country's long term economic stabilization programme is a source of justified dissatisfaction and criticism among the working class, noted Zarkovic. He pointed out that the workers both expect and require political organizations to stimulate a quicker settlement of problems.

Zarkovic described the curbing of inflation and the bringing of price increases into tolerable frameworks as one of the [word indistinct] conditions for getting out of the economic crisis and reaching the targets of development and economic policies.

On the social welfare policy, Zarkovic said that manifestations of social stratification should be prevented by taxation and other (?measures).

He stressed the need for the adoption of specific job creation programmes, especially for young and skilled workers and specialists.

Hasani, others attend

LD292147 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0853 GMT 29 May 86

[Excerpt] 29 May (TANJUG) -- Belgrade, the 10th Congress of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation started its 3-day work in Belgrade today. At this highest meeting of Yugoslav working people over 1,200 delegates and guests will, on behalf of 6 million employed, assess the activity of workers' organization in the past period between the two congresses and establish new obligations and tasks on realizing current and strategic objectives of the working class.

The 10th congress was opened by Lazar Djodjic, president of the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation, who greeted the participants, veterans of our workers' and trade union movement, and delegations of friendly national, regional and international trade union organizations and the international labor organization. The congress is also attended by a delegation from the SFRY Presidency, headed by Sinan Hasani; a delegation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, head by Vidoje Zarkovic; a delegation of the Federal Executive Council, headed by Branko Mikulic; and by delegations of all sociopolitical organizations at the level of the federation; delegations of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy and the Yugoslav People's Army; representatives of our workers temporarily employed abroad and of Belgrade, the host city of the 10th Congress of the Yugoslav Federation of Trade Union.

Congress delegations will lay flowers on the graves of Josip Broz Tito, Djuro Salaj, and Dusan Petrovic Sane, while with a minute of silence the participants paid tribute to all those trade union members who died between the two congresses.

The 10th congress will work in five commissions: for socioeconomic relations and development; the development of the political system and political and organizational and cadre development; the development of income-based relations, generating and distributing income, and assets for personal incomes; the standard of living and social policy; and for international cooperation between trade unions and questions of our workers temporarily employed abroad.

After the congress had adopted the rules of procedure, elected working bodies, and established the congress agenda, Lazar Djodjic submitted a report: The Trade Union Federation in the Struggle for the Realization of the Working Class' Decisive Role in Society.